The Centre Reporter.

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HOW MAJORITIES ARE MADE.

HOW ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

215 Ballots Marked for Barnett Stuffed in the Box and the Election Officers from Outside the State.

"Philadelphia has not had an honest election in years," is a phrase that all familiar with political work in the state frequently quote. That the above is not without good grounds was evident the last few days at the startling expose of the frauds and corruption which the Republican machine in that city resort to to carry their ends at the polls.

Charges of repeating and ballot box stuffing along with fraudulent returns have been made, but it has been hard to secure sufficient evidence to convict the perpetrators owing to the entire city government being under Republican rule, and the courts shielding those against whom charges were made.

Before the recent election the Business Men's League, composed of John Wanamaker and other men of means opposed to the Quay gang, served notice that all attempts at fraud would be vigorously prosecuted. That the efforts of the Business Men's League would disclose startling revelations of wholesale fraud by the Republican machine to retain control, is something not astonishing.

The evidence was obtained through the efforts of the *North American*, the chief anti-Quay organ in the state. A reporter on this paper secured the services of detective George Kirkland, who served as minority inspector on the election board of Thirteenth division of the 7th ward.

The entire election board was arrested on Tuesday nighton warrants sworn out by reporters who had been keeping watch on their actions and following them during the entire election day.

At the hearing on Friday before a magistrate, Kirkland's part in the fraud and the corruption practiced was first made public. He was arrested along with four others, and they are John F. Sheehan, 1318 E. street, N. W. Washington, D. C; Wm. H. Cook, 929 H street, N. W. Washington; Harry McCabe and R. M. Drinkert, also of Washington.

Kirkland's statement is in substance as follows: Under the leadership of Joseph G. Rodgers, lieutenant of police at Washington, a gang of repeaters was brought to Pennsylvania; that this gang traveled on passes; that they were housed at the Hotel Scott, under an arrangement previously made by Charles Seger, a member of the Philadelphia Building Commission and a political lieutenant of Insurance Commissioner Israel Durham. Seger paid the hotel bill for the gang.

Seger, a year ago, paid the bills of a similar gang under the leadership of Lieutenont of Police Rodgers, of Washington, at the same hotel. The gang brought from Washington by Rodgers on Monday last received $10 each and all expenses for the day's work at the polls.

The gang left the Hotel Scott early on Tuesday morning, some going forth to serve as repeaters, and others as election officers. Kirkland, who acted as agent for the North American in uncovering the work of the gang, and Wm. H. Cook, an employe of the mailbag repair section of the Postoffice Department at Washington, acted as election officers in the Thirteenth division of the Seventh ward, Cook as judge of election, and Kirkland as minority inspector.

Kirkland and Cook were directed by Lieutenant Rogers to go to 525 South Sixteenth street, the nome of the Hon. Samuel Salter, ex-member of the Legislature, one of the "stalwarts" who voted every time last winter for the return of M. S. Quay to the Senate. Salter took the two men to a room on the second floor of his home and there gave them 200 ballots, marked folded and sealed, all ready to deposit in the ballot box as though they had been voted by 200 separate citizens, and instructed Cook and Kirkland to vote them immediately on taking charge of the polling place of the thirteenth division of Durham's ward before the legitimate voting began. This was done according to the instructions of Salter.

After 85 legal ballots had been received at the polling place of the thirteenth division, Salter and John Silverman and John Hanna, two members of the election board, marked and folded fifteen more ballots and placed them in the ballot box, making a total of 100 votes in addition to the 200 fraudulently deposited in the beginning.

After the polls opened Salter told George Kirkland that he had concluded to change Kirkland's name to Clarence Boyd, and gave him a card so inscribed, which name Kirkland signed to the returns.

Twenty-four persons whose names were included in the 200 fraudulent votes first deposited honestly voted later. They were given specimen ballots, which afterward were identified and thrown out in order to keep the count straight. The board returned 329 citizens as having voted, whereas, in fact, only 124 had done so.

When the polls closed Joseph G. Rodgers, Lieutenant of the Washington police, paid George Kirkland $15 as wages for his day of supposed crime.

When the defendants were arraigned all of them, except Kirkland, were brought directly from prison. Kirkland had been released on bail.

The formality of identifying the election papers, showing the thirteenth division being disposed of, Miss Haggerty, living at No. 1614 Naudain St., was called to testify. The returns showed a vote of 337 for Colonel Barnett and five for William T. Creasy, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. Two of the election officers Clarence Boyd, minority inspector, and E. E. Rankin, judge of the election, were registered from the house of Miss Haggerty. The latter stated that she knows neither of the two men.

Kirkland produced $15, which, he said, Rodgers had given him as pay for his services, and then stated that whenever he signed his name to election papers he placed a letter "K" at the end of Boyd for future identification. He, in this way proved his signature on the tally, and return sheets. He concluded his testimony by stating that he had engaged to "show up" the repeaters at the instance of R. M. Johnson, reporter of the North American; that he had been up here in previous years with them, and identified the names an the register of the Hotel Scott, where the men stopped.

Magistrate Eisenbrown held the defendants in $2,500 bail for trial at court.

William Hamilton, the judge of election, testified that he was unable to officiate owing to illness and to the fact that, in order to do so, he would have to resign his position as laborer in the Postoffice.

The clerk of the hotel at which the Washington men stopped Monday night said the bill was paid by a prominent local Republican politician.

R. M. Johnson, a newspaper reporter, testified that he was in Washington last Sunday. He saw Kirkland there on that day and also on the train en route to this city on the following day.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that, in view of the evidence, he would ask for warrants for several others who had been implicated and that he would demand the extradition of Lieutenant Rogers.

Lieutenant Rogers, who has not yet been apprehended, went to Washington from Philadelphia about ten years ago and secured his first position in the Postoffice Department through the influence of Representative H. H. Bingham. About four years ago he was appointed on the Capitol police force and two years later was made a Lieutenant of police through the pull he had with Messrs. Quay and Penrose.

Rodgers' reputation as a colonizer of voters has long been established. He boasts of his ability to round up more floaters and repeaters for work in Philadelphia every election than any of his comrades. Sheehan is a bartender in the restaurant of the House of Representatives.

After reviewing the evidence already brought forth, the North American will say editorially:

"All this is but a beginning. The case, as it develops in the courts, will take a wider reach. The larger scoundrels of the machine are not to escape.

The indicted men were bailed out on Saturday night by Republican heelers.

On Monday Deputy Coroner Salter was arrested along with Rodgers, being placed under $1,000 and $1,800 bail respectively. At a hearing Monday of Salter it was divulged that the commissioners gave him the ballots for this district, in direct opposition to the law, which allows only the election officers to receive them. It is a misdemeanor to have in possession any ballots.

There is consternation in the Republican circles of Philadelphia. More disclosures are promised and there promises to be a flight of Republican heelers from the city.

Trying to Start a Lodge.

M. M. Hunter, deputy head consul of the order of Modern Woodmen of America, is in town interviewing some of our citizens on the feasibility of starting a camp in Centre Hall. The order is a fraternal and beneficial one, has great strength numerically through the western states.

Governor's Proclamation.

Governor W. A. Stone has issued his annual proclamation designating Thursday, November 30, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the people of Pennsylvania.

Wild Sport in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania contains all the comforts of home and abroad. The man who cannot enjoy life in this State will have a weary quest for happiness. Within the Keystone State's four boundaries are to be enjoyed all the advantages of civilization and the rarest delights of nature, great cities and vast agricultural regions, the finest schools and libraries and the rudest and gloomiest regions of the wilderness, the most secure social conditions and the wildest woods, where the bear prowls and the wildcat nightly screams. What other State can furnish this contrarity of conditions in such degree? Contrast Philadelphia with Pike county, or Pittsburg with the wilds of Nittany Valley.

Thus exuberateth the Pittsburg Times, and it knoweth whereof it uttereth. And the Reporter would add, that Centre county, besides its glorious Nittany valley, has the famous Penns valley, with its romantic mountain borders, a paradise for the angler and sportsman after game; the noted Seven mountain region; the famous Bear Meadows region; the Penns valley and the Brush valley narrows, wilds inhabited only by the speckled beauties of the brooklet, the wild feathered tribe and the bear, deer, wildcat and smaller fur-clothed animals. At the foot of Nittany mountain is the queen of little towns, Centre Hall, and dotted in these vallies those cozy villages, Spring Mills, Millheim, Aaronsburg, Woodward, Rebersburg, Madisonburg, and others.

You may match us, but you can't exceed us.

Signs that Never Fail.

You can tell a successful farmer by looking at his wife's fruit cans in the closet, says a keen eyed paragrapher. You can tell a slouchy woman by her shoe buttons and her hair. You can tell the dry goods box statesman by the patches on his pants. You can tell the poison serpent by the blueness of his tail. But the easiest way of all you can pick out the enterprising merchants of the town by looking at the home paper. This is not divine revelation, but it is business, gospel and truth.

Men are Unreasonable.

Men are unreasonable, says an exchange. One went into a printing office and berated the editor for not mentioning the death of his brothor. He was uproarious until the editor promised to fix it up the coming week. He did, and this was what he said: "Our village has been still further improved during the past fortnight by planting in the cemetery a lot of shade trees and several of our fellow citizens."

A Cruiser Wrecked.

The U. S. cruiser Charleston, was wrecked on November 7th, by striking a rock northwest of Luzon, one of the Philippine islands. The crew of the vessel escaped in their night clothes, as the vessel stnk too fast for them to dress. The latest cable despatches say the vessel will be a total loss. No lives were lost by the vessel sinking.

Kentucky Close.

The election in Kentucky is still in doubt, both Democrats and Republicans claim to have elected the Governor. The Democrats claim Goebel was elected by a majority of one, while the Republicans claim 3,134 for Taylor. There is great excitement in the Blue Grass state.

County Grange.

Centre County Pomona Grange meets in Grange Arcadia, the imposing home of Progress Grange, tomorrow, Friday 17th. It is an important session of the order and a large attendance of members is expected.

A Bee Tree.

James E. and Henry Kepler, of Shintown, Clinton county, cut down a bee tree on Friday, near that place, said to be the largest in the county. Out of a ten foot cavity in the tree 122 pounds of first class honey were taken.

To Observe the Day.

The department commander of the Grand Army has requested all posts to arrange some proper celebration of December 14, 1899, as the centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington.

Pastor Resigned.

Rev. Salem, pastor of the Rebersburg Lutheran charge, tendered his resignation to the charge last Sunday. He has accepted a call to another part of the state.

To Meet at Williamsport.

The state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Williamsport the latter part of February. About 750 delegates are expected.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

BIG TROUBLE IN STORE FOR BOSS HANNA.

His Defense of the Trusts Will Cause McKinley no End of Trouble—To Force Hanna from the National Com.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. Boss Hanna will have a fight on his hands when he returns to Washington, just as hard as the one he had in Ohio, and one in which he cannot buy victory with cash. Notice has been served on Mr. McKinley by leading men in his party that Hanna will be too heavy a load to carry through another National Campaign; that his record was bad enough before he made those speeches in the Ohio campaign in defence of trusts, and that it has since then become an imperative necessity that he should retire from the head of the Republican National Committee. Mr. McKinley, who in addition to considering himself under many obligations, financial and otherwise to Hanna, is believed to be a little afraid of him, attempted to argue with those who demanded Hanna's scalp, but he was at once told that it was not a case for argument; that he could, if so disposed, give Hanna a tip that would result in his voluntary retirement, on account of "his health" or any other old thing, but that if he declined to do so, an open fight against Hanna would be started by some of the most prominent Republicans in Congress, as soon as the session opened. Mr. McKinley did not say what he would do, but there is reason to believe that he will stand by Hanna, at least until convinced that his opponents are strong enough to down him. Consequently a red hot fight, in which Democrats will be interested spectators is expected during the coming session of Congress. Whether it will result in a defeat for Hanna will depend largely upon circumstances, but it may play an important part in the legislation of the session, as Mr. McKinley will ask much of Congress, and the Republican majority in both House and Senate is entirely too slim to leave room for any considerable kicking out of the administration traces.

According to an official report of the U. S. Consul-General at Stockholm, the Government of Sweden owns and operates 2,284 miles of railway, the rolling stock of which consists of 502 locomotives, 428 baggage cars, 892 passenger coaches, 3 dining cars, 45 postal wagons, 6 combined coaches and baggage, 21 prison vans, 216 flat cars, and 12,161 freight cars. The annual profits during the forty-three years of government ownership of the railways have averaged more than one and one-third million dollars in American money, besides the accumulation of a fund of $2,282,164 for pensioning employes retired on account of age or injury, and a fund of $2,079,219 for the relief of widows and children of deceased employes.

Copies of the following petition to Congress, understood to have been prepared by ex-Senator Edmunds, who is honorary President of the Philadelphia branch of the anti-imperialist league, are receiving the signatures of those who are opposed to the administration's Philippine policy: "We, the undersigned, citizens of the U. S. of America, especially petition your honorable body to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities in the Philippine islands, and to announce to the people thereof, with promptitude, that it is the purpose of the U. S., not to interfere with their aspirations for independence, or to subject them to our authority, but only to aid them in setting up an independent government of their own choice and to protect them against hostile foreign interference, and to assist them with the military and naval forces of the U. S. so far as may be required in the maintenance of order and security until such a government shall be established."

In these days when the average Republican is stretching everything to prove that the result of the state elections was an endorsement of the policy of imperialism, there is a pointer for them in the plain words of that plain man, Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, who is now in Washington. He said that the people of his state were in favor of expansion as applied to development of trade, but that they did not understand it to mean imperialism and an immense standing army, and would not support such a construction of it.

There is much protesting on the part of many Republican Senators and Representatives against the program that Secretary Gage and other radical gold men have arranged to have the coming session of Congress enact a law placing the country upon a single gold standard. The most of this protesting is on the quiet, but several Senators, including Hawley, of Conn., Chandler, of N. H., and Thurston, of Neb., have publicly announced their opposition to the program. With the exception of Chandler, these gentlemen favor the gold standerd, but oppose the legislation from policy, because of their belief that it will lose the Republican party votes which they can keep along with the single gold standard as now established and maintained by edict of the Secretary of the Treasury. Most Democrats hope that Gage's program will be carried out; then there will be no dodging the question by Republican Speakers and Editors in next year's campaign.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Frank L. Cole, of Patton twp., and Maude Barr, Julian.

Melville Kunes and Mabel Gardner, Blanchard.

Wm. Thomas Heaton, and Bessie E. Huey, Fillmore.

Jacob L. Sunday, Axemann, and Margaret M. Albright, Renner township.

Edward Dobson and Amanda Howe Philipsburg.

Henry F. Pownell, Tyrone, and Sarrh Price, Snow Shoe.

H. W. Rote, Penn Cave, and Mary Kern, Madisonburg.

Thosmas King Morris, Tyrone, and Winifred Barron Meek Bellefonte.

John Straka, and Rose Malick, Gorton Heights.

John E. Mullin and Viola Auman, Coburn.

Howard M. Miles, Port Matilda, and Metta I. Lucas, Fleming.

Howard A. Scholl, and Hannah M. Hall, Union twp.

Official Majorities.

The official count of the vote in the county as made by the return judges, gives the following majorities to each of the candidates:

State Taeasurer.—Creasy, 446.
Supreme Court.—Mestrezat, 188.
Superior Court.—Reily, 225.
Sheriff—Brungart, 551.
County Treasurer—Speer, 425.
Register—Archey, 51.
Recorder—Robb, 571.
Commissioners—Heckman, 541; Meyer, 342; Riddle over Fisher, 102.
Auditors—Tibbens, 166; Beck, 110; Allison over Williams, 57.
Coroner—Irwin, 166.

The Youngest G. A. R. Man.

Renova claims the credit of having the youngest G. A. R. member in the country. The member is James Mills, the well known engineer. Mr. Mills enlisted, the News says, September 27, 1861, when he was only thirteen years old. He served three years and participated in many battles in South Carolina and Virginia. He is at present 51 years old and is a member of Bucktail Post. Mr. Mills' father also served in the civil war. He is over 80 years old, and is an inmate of the soldiers' home at Hampton Roads.

A Regular Horse Market.

Landlord Wm. Runkle is in correspondence with a large horse dealer who desires to establish a regular horse market at Centre Hall. It is the intention to keep on hand at all times a goodly number of horses and mules, to be sold at private sale, with a public sale at stated intervals. This place is considered a good market by horse dealers.

Spurious Coin.

Altoona is being flooded with counterfeit 25 cent pieces, bearing date of 1899. A revenue officer gathered in thirty-one of the spurious coins in a short time one day last week. They are described as having more of the appearance of tin than the genuine coin, the milling being perfect and the coins of excellent workmanship.

Fighting With the Boers.

Norton King, son of Contractor Harry King, who went to South Africa a couple of years ago, has written to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Andrew Beck, stating that he has joined the Boer army. Philipsburg boys are pretty well scattered over the world's battle field. —Philipsburg Journal.

Killed a Bear.

A large bear was shipped from Paddy Mountain this week, which had been killed by the Wingard boys of Green Brier. Bruin was large and fat.

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Daybreak.

A wind came up out of the sea,
And said: "O mists make room for me!"

It hailed the ships, and cried: "Sail on,
Ye mariners, the night is gone!"

And hurried landward far away,
Crying: "Awake! It is the day."

It said unto the forest: "Shout!
Hang all your leafy banners out!"

It touched the wood-bird's folded wing,
And said: "O bird, awake and sing!"

And o'er the farms: "O chanticleer!
Your clarion blow; the day is near!"

It whispered to the fields of corn:
"Bow down, and hail the coming morn."

It shouted through the belfry tower:
"Awake, O bell; proclaim the hour!"

It crossed the churchyard with a sigh,
And said: "Not yet! in quiet lie."

—Longfellow.

Fannie S. Shultz, Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $8.

John Fravel, of Nittany, has an increase of pension, $4 to $8.

Charles Stover, who carried on a bakery at Aaronsburg, has moved to Altoona.

The body of Rev. Landis, buried at Rebersburg, has been taken up and transported to Millersburg.

A tumor weighing 30 pounds, was removed from Mrs. Jacob Foltz, of near Woodward, a short time ago.

These are the days when the advance work is put in on that expensive and necessary article in the coal bins.

John T. Lee has greatly improved his home by a coat of paint. It is now staw-colored, and one of the handsomest places in town.

Dr. Lee has now settled down permanently, having moved last week from the station to the brick dwelling of H. I. Wise, farther up town.

Hunting parties are out in great numbers, but they are meeting with little or no success, and the graceful deer seems to be about exterminated.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Nov. 19: At Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; St. Johns church, communion, 10 a. m.; Georges valley, coommunion, 2 p. m.

Mrs. Michael J. Decker, of near this place, is laid up of pleurisy, and has not been in the best of health for some time. We trust this most estimable lady will be soon restored.

The fence surrounding the grove adjoining the Reformed church, purchased by the school board, has been removed, leaving the grove open. A decided improvement.

Guy Bennison, son of Capt. S. H. Bennison, of Abdera, this county, is now a member of Co. H, 10th Infantry, U. S. army, which is now located at Mantanzas, Cuba.

We had a good foretaste of winter on Tuesday. The weather was cold and damp, and during the forenoon it began to snow, enough to cover the ground with a coat of white.

Work was resumed last week on the outside of the Lutheran church. D. F. Luse and Olie Stover are doing the job. The brick work will be cleaned and penciled. John T. Lee will have charge of the inside repairs.

Union county deaths: In Mifflinburg, Samuel F. Bogenrief, age 67 yrs. In Buffalo twp., the wife of Henry Weiser, age 51 years. At Washington, D. C., Mrs. Joseph Casey, formerly of New Berlin, aged 83 years.

Hog cholera has made its appearance among some porkers in the town, and caused consternation among some owners who are fearful that the disease may spread and wipe out many a family's supply of winter meat.

The eagle eye of the boro is kept upon the defective walks and pavements, and yet there will be thoroughfares in the town dangerous and unsafe, inviting a suit for heavy damages for the boro to pay with the first accident.

Cattle dealer Samuel Slack shipped a car load of fine stock to the Philadelphia markets on Monday morning. The aggregate of the value of live stock shipped annually from this point will foot up heavily into the thousands. Our farmers are devoting more attention to stock raising than before, and find it profitable.

The way the farmers have been hauling in bark, hay, potatoes, apples, etc., and shipping them away by the carload, leads us to believe the railroad is not such a bad thing to have in our midst as some croakers tried to make us believe before the road was built. Those citizens by whose labors and contributions the railroad was secured, did a work that will be beneficial for all time, can look upon the good they wrought with unfeigned pride.

THE NEWS.

Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Mildred Hazen were married by Rev. James F. Mackin, pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Washington, at the church rectory. A breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. McLean, after which the couple went on a tour.

Rear Admiral Bradford, of the naval bureau of equipment, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, calls attention to the need of more coaling stations.

The Postoffice Department will experiment with automobiles for collecting mail in the larger cities.

In Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, Va., were unveiled memorials to Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis, in the presence of a large crowd. Mrs. Jefferson Davis was present.

Thirty-five states were represented in the opening session of the annual meeting of the American Sunday School Union at Chicago.

Clarence A. Carpenter, an official of the Lake Shore Road, died at Cleveland, Ohio, as the result of being struck by an engine.

Two persons were killed and one was fatally injured in a collision at Binghamton, N. Y., between a trolley car and a train.

A B. & O. freight and a passenger train collided on a high bridge at Wilmington, Del. Several people were hurt.

Miss Emma Trego and Mr. Samuel B. Keller, and Miss Bessie Carr and Mr. William Huder, were married at Carlisle.

The condition of Vice President Hobart was slightly improved.

Miss Sarah C. King, aged sixty, was murdered near Stamford, Ct.

Major Jefferson Sinclair, of Elizabeth City, W. Va., is dead.

The tablet to Miss Winnie Davis and that to the four sons of Jefferson Davis were unveiled in St. Paul's Church, at Richmond.

The Italian bark Salvatore arrived at Gloucester, Mass., with the crew of the wrecked schooner William E. Downes, who had been four days in the rigging before aid came.

Frederick Stevens, a student in the University of Virginia, and Miss Marie Yager, of Charlottesville, Va., eloped to Washington, and were there married.

It was stated in Chicago that many of the independent telephone companies were unwilling to enter the combine formed to fight the Bell Company.

The body of Colonel Dallas C. Irish, a Pittsburg millionaire, was found in a lane not far from his house. His death was due to apoplexy.

Marconi, who has been experimenting with wireless telegraph, has sold his interests to the Mackay-Bennett Cable Company.

Dr. Walter J. Hoffman, United States consul at Mannheim, Germany, died at Reading, Pa., of lung trouble, aged fifty-three.

Wood Hutchinson and Frank Mankin drank essence of cinnamon in Raleigh county, W. Va., and died from its effects.

A gold brick, said to be worth $100,000, has been melted in a Canadian mine in the Kootenai district.

Monsignor Nicholas Cantwell died in Philadelphia, aged eighty-seven.

The Olympia went out of commission at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

John Lupton was fatally injured by a saw near Capron Bridge, Va.

General Ludlow says the conditions in Cuba are improving.

General Miles is in Oregon on a trip of inspection.

Fire in Wilmington, Del., caused $50,000 damage.

J. W. Stine, of York, Pa., shot Mrs. Harry Mundis and then killed himself because she refused to run away with him. Stine had a wife and five children living.

The National Tinplate Company has been organized to develop in West Virginia the Rodgers patents, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the tin business.

The steamer Tallahassee collided with the four-master Senator Sullivan, and both vessels returned to New York badly damaged.

Mrs. Warren, a Presbyterian missionary, arrived in New York with an East Indian whom she has adopted as her son.

Hampton Roads is crowded with belated vessels which suffered more or less during the recent hurricane.

Four men were killed and two seriously injured by a rush of dirt in a colliery near Mahanoy Place, Pa.

The people of Bevier, Mo., have been terrorized by gangs of negroes from the mine stockades.

State Senator Phillips was arrested in Great Falls, Montana, on the charge of sheep stealing.

Kennett McKee, a child of three years, died in Chicago, a victim of faith-cure.

A destructive fire burned out $500,000 worth of property in Kansas City, Mo.

The new fortifications at Fort Caswell were damaged by the hurricane.

The ship Charles E. Moody, long overdue, arrived at Honolulu.

Admiral Schley, while traveling through Virginia toward Atlanta, was given an enthusiastic ovation at all stations, and at Lynchburg was officially received by the Mayor and City Council. At Danville he was joined by the Atlanta committee.

Many vessels were distressed by the storm on the Lakes. The yacht Chiquita was found ashore, and all on board have probably perished.

Jay H. Worst, of Berwyn, Pa., dashed vitriol into the face of Edward H. Platt, of Philadelphia, who wrote affectionate letters to Mrs. Worst.

Adam Keener, of York, who confessed having fired his place for the insurance money, made restitution to the company.

George W. Birchett, a colored porter, admitted stealing $6,000 in gold from the Adams Express Company in New York.

Two men were killed by the explosion of a Lehigh Valley Railroad locomotive near Wyalusing, Pa.

The girl strikers in the potteries at East Liverpool, O., secured an advance of 2½ cents a day.

Nearly every business house in Thomasville, Ga., was destroyed by a fire raging there.

Louis de Goesbriand, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Burlington, Vt., is dead.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson denies reports that she is penniless and hopelessly ill.

The steamer Catherine Whiting was wrecked off Frying-Pan Shoals.

The Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, at a meeting at Charlotte, N. C., adopted resolutions urging upon the President and Congress the adoption of measures for maintenance of an open-door policy in China, and vigorous prosecution of the Philippine war to a conclusion.

Adam H. Keener, at a revival service in York, Pa., after professing conversion, made a confession before the entire congregation that he burned his property to get the insurance on it.

THE ELECTIONS.

NASH'S MAJORITY CLAIMED TO BE 30,000 IN OHIO.

TAYLOR WINS IN KENTUCKY

Combination of Republicans and Brown Democrats Compasses the Defeat of Goebel—Fusion Forces Victorious in Nebraska—McKinley and Bryan Win Their Respective States—Other States.

In Maryland the Democratic State ticket was elected by a majority of about 15,000. The House of Delegates will be Democratic by a large majority. The Senate will be close.

The Democrats carried Baltimore city by 8,208 plurality.

Republican victory in Ohio is claimed by a plurality of about 30,000. John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for Governor, does not concede defeat. Samuel M. Jones, nonpartisan candidate for Governor, polled about 100,000 votes.

Returns indicate the election of William S. Taylor, Republican, for Governor of Kentucky, over William Goebel, Democrat, by about 7,000 plurality. Chairman Blackburn, of the Democratic State Committee, is claiming victory for Goebel. Little trouble occurred at the polls, except in Louisville, where militia were ordered out to see that minority representatives were allowed to see the count of ballots.

The Nebraska fusionists, whose cause was championed by Hon. William J. Bryan, have won their fight. Returns indicate the election of Silas A. Holcombe, candidate for judge of the State Supreme Court, and head of the fusion ticket, by 10,000 to 12,000 plurality over M. B. Reese, Republican.

The Tammany ticket won in Greater New York by majorities ranging from 65,000 to 70,000. In the State at large a Republican Assembly was chosen. In that body the Republicans will have a plurality of about 36. Robert Mazet, Republican, chairman of the Mazet Investigating committee, was defeated for re-election to the Assembly from a New York city district.

The election in Virginia was for members of the House of Delegates and one-half the members of the State Senate. The vote throughout the State was light, and there was practically no opposition to the Democratic candidates. The Legislature chosen will elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Thomas S. Martin, whose term expires March 3, 1901.

The majority for A. H. Longino, Democrat, for Governor of Mississippi, is estimated at 30,000.

Iowa is Republican. The Republicans claim 60,000 majority in that State.

New Jersey elected a Republicon Legislature.

The Republican majority in Massachusetts shows a falling off about 18,000. It is about 65,000.

Pennsylvania went Republican by about 100,000.

Republicans confidently claim victory in South Dakota by 10,000 plurality. Democrats admit that the State is Republican.

MARYLAND.

The Democrats swept Maryland. Returns were late coming in and several of the counties were reported very close.

Col. John Walter Smith's plurality over Lloyd Lowndes, for Governor, will reach nearly 15,000 in city and State.

The Democrats carried Baltimore city by 8,208 plurality, electing their local ticket and their entire legislative ticket.

The following State officers were elected:

Governor—John Walter Smith, Worcester county.

Comptroller—Dr. Joshua W. Hering, Carroll county.

Attorney-General—Isidor Rayner, Baltimore city.

NEW YORK.

New York, (Special.)—In politics it is Croker's city; it is Platt's State.

Greater New York is carried by the Democrats by majorities for the local tickets running between 65,000 and 70,000.

The New York Assembly will be Republican by a majority of 36, Robert Mazet, the chairman of the latest Republican investigating committee, will not sit in that body, having been defeated in this city by a small majority by Perez M. Stewart, the candidate of the Citizens' Union, who was indorsed by Tammany Hall.

In New York county, comprising the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, there was a Democratic sweep almost from the Battery to the northern city line. The average Democratic majority will be about 50,000 for all county and judicial officers. Judge George C. Barrett received practically every vote cast. James A. O'Gorman, for the Supreme Court, defeated Joseph F. Daly, the fusion candidate, by about 50,000.

OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, (Special.)—Latest returns show that while there were Democratic gains in Cincinnati and other cities, McLean is likely third at Cleveland and possibly at Toledo, in which cities Jones drew much more heavily from the Democrats than from the Republicans. At the same time the Republican net gains outside of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo are such as to indicate a plurality of from thirty to forty thousand for Judge Nash for Governor and the entire Republican State ticket, including a majority of the Legislature.

The latest returns are in favor of the Republicans, especially since they indicate that Jones hurt the Democrats much more than the Republicans in Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and other cities, while the early reports indicated exactly the opposite.

Judge Nash, Republican candidate, was receiving the congratulations of his friends and neighbors at the Neil House after 11 P. M. He said:

"I claim my election by at least 30,0 0."

At 11.2) P. M. Chairman Dick said: "The returns from Hamilton, Cuyahoga and Lucas counties are as yet too meager to give definite figures. Enough have been received to indicate the election of Judge Nash by a greater plurality than that of Governor Bushnell two years ago, which was 28,165, thus ensuring the election of the entire Republican State ticket. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican."

After this announcement further returns were received indicating greater Republican gains.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb., (Special.)—It is evident to both parties that Nebraska has repledged her allegiance to the fusion standard which Hon. William J. Bryan so ardently championed.

There has been a steady falling off of the vote, but while the fusionists have suffered little, the Republican loss has been not less than three to a precinct. If the present ratio is maintained ex-Governor Holcomb and the fusion State ticket will be elected by not less than 10,000. Fusionists claim much more.

Returns from 780 precincts in Nebraska outside of Omaha give Holcomb, fusion, 8,701; Reese, Republican, 8,934.

At midnight 42 out of the 76 precincts in Omaha had been heard from, giving Reese, for Justice of the Supreme Court, 3,973, Holcomb, 4,146. The same precincts last year gave Hayward, Rep., for Governor, 4,028; Poynter, fusion, 3,533. The indications are that Holcomb will carry the city by a small majority.

The Lincoln State Journal posts a bulletin saying: "At the present rate of gains Holcomb is elected by 12,000 majority."

Mr. Bryan said: "The campaign in Nebraska was a fight on national issues, and the result is a protest against the policies of Republican administration."

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., (Special.)—By the combined efforts of the Republicans and anti-Goebelites, Attorney General W. S. Taylor, Rep., has been elected governor of Kentucky by a majority variously estimated from seven to fifteen thousand over Goebel, Dem. Returns received up to midnight also indicate the election of the entire Republican ticket, while the complexion of the legislature is in doubt.

The weather throughout the state was perfect, and more than an average vote was polled, the total falling but little short of the vote polled in the last presidential election. Comparatively little disorder prevailed, and, aside from several arrests for alleged violations of election laws, the election was characterized by a remarkable degree of quietude.

Governor Bradley remained in Louisville during the day, and had the Louisville Legion in readiness for marching orders. The militia was called out after the close of the polls to enforce an injunction granted by a local judge, but the presence of the militia was not needed, and the companies were soon ordered back to the armory.

Chairman Long, of the Republican campaign committee, said at midnight that Taylor's plurality would not be less than 15,000. This estimate, he said, was based upon estimates received from a majority of the counties in the state. Governor Bradley estimates Taylor's plurality at from 15,000 to 18,000.

At midnight there were still many missing precincts, but 181 out of 203 in the city of Louisville and Jefferson county give Taylor a plurality of 3,862. With all the returns in and the present ratio of Republican gains maintained, Taylor's majority in the city will reach 4,000.

At midnight Chairman Long, of the Republican Campaign Committee, claims that General Taylor has carried the state by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. He says that Taylor has carried the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Eleventh Congressional districts, while the Eighth and Tenth are close. The Republicans have made heavy gains in most all of the Democratic strongholds, which were expected to give Goebel large majorities.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., (Special.)—The election passed off very quietly throughout the State. The Democratic majority is estimated at 30,000. Returns are very scattering so far, and indicate a close vote on the Noel amendment for elective judiciary.

The chief interest in the day centered in Yalobusha county, where a senatorial primary was held, in conjunction with the regular election. A bitter personal fight was made on Senator Sullivan, who is a candidate for the short term ending March 4, 1901. Returns from nearly all the precincts indicate that he has received the instruction by a majority of nearly two to one. McLaurin received the long-term instruction by an overwhelming majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—The result of 331 cities and towns, including Boston, out of the 353 in the state, give Crane, Rep., 154,721; Paine, Dem., 97,096. The same towns and cities in 1898 gave Wolcott 174,845; Bruce, Dem., 100,701. This shows a Republican loss of twenty-two per cent. and a Democratic loss of four per cent. On this basis, the Republicans have carried the state by 65,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls, S. D., (Special.)—Sioux Falls Argus leader, basing estimate on reports thus far received from points in South Dakota, claims the election of the Republican nominee for State Supreme Court by 10,000 majority. This is also the estimate of the national Republican committeemen.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., (Special.)—Never before in the history of the city was there a quieter election. The vote was small. About the only reminder that an election was in progress was the fact that the front doors of the barrooms were closed.

A. C. Worsham, the only man who ran against the Democratic nominees for the House of Delegates, was buried under nearly all the ballots cast. The election in Virginia settles it beyond the preadventure of a doubt that Senator Thomas S. Martin will succeed himself. There are comparatively few Republicans and independents elected. Of the "regulars" Mr. Martin has an overwhelming majority.

Arbitration for Samoans.

Washington, (Special.)—Assistant Secretary Hill, for the United States; Mr. Tower, for Great Britain, and Mr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, on the part of Germany, at the State Department, signed a convention providing for the adjustment by arbitration of claims of inhabitants of Samoa for damages resulting from the naval and military operations there last spring.

Escaped from Jail.

Oakland, Md., (Special.)—Charles Williams, who was in Oakland jail awaiting the action of the grand jury on the charge of burglarizing the store of Carney & Pendergast at Huttons, in Garrett county, escaped from prison. Sheriff Lee was absent and one of his boys opened the jail door to put in some coal, when Williams rushed over the boy and got away.

San Francisco's Mayor.

San Francisco, (Special.)—Ninety-five precincts complete give the following on mayor: Phelan, Dem., 1,266; Davis, Rep., 845. If the present ratio is maintained Phelan's plurality will be about 1,5 0.

Straight Ticket at Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, Utah, (Special.)—Straight ballots and a few complete returns from forty-six precincts, with six precincts to hear from, give Thompson, Republican, for mayor, 4,949; Barnes, Democrat, 4,776. Thompson's majority, 164.

Chief of Police Killed.

Hattiesburg, Miss., (Special.)—John F. Bennett, chief of police of Hattiesburg, was shot and killed by I. N. Hollingsworth, the traveling representative of a patent washing machine. The shooting occurred in a quarrel over business matters.

DEWEY IS MARRIED.

THE ADMIRAL AND MRS. HAZEN ARE UNITED FOR LIFE.

NO GUESTS WERE PRESENT

The Ceremony Performed in Washington at the Rectory of St. Paul's Catholic Church, by Rev. James F. Mackin, Pastor of the Church, in the Presence of a Small Company.

Washington, (Special.)—Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Mildred M. Hazen were married quietly at the rectory of St. Paul's Catholic Church in V street, near Fifteenth, this city, shortly before ten o'clock Thursday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James F. Mackin, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Joseph H. Foley, assistant pastor, and the Rev. Sidney Hurlbut. The ceremony was of the simplest character, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and the only witnesses besides the officiating clergymen were Mrs. Washington McLean and Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Admiral Ludlow, mother and sister, respectively, of the bride, and Lieutenant Caldwell, Admiral Dewey's secretary.

The arrangements for the wedding were made with all the secrecy which has attended the whole affair. After procuring the license for the wedding Lieutenant Caldwell called upon Father Mackin, of St. Paul's, of which church Mrs. Hazen is a communicant, and arranged for the wedding. As Admiral Dewey is not a Catholic, a special dispensation was required for the performance of the ceremony, and this was procured by Father Mackin from Bishop Curtis, vicar general of the Diocese of Baltimore.

At 9.45 two carriages containing the wedding party drew up before the modest red brick rectory in the rear of St. Paul's. The general public had no intimation of where the ceremony was to take place, and not a single spectator was present as the party alighted. Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant Caldwell quickly stepped from their carriage, and the Admiral assisted the bride-elect and her mother and sister from the other carriage. Mrs. Hazen was gowned in a pearl gray silk, over which she wore a long, stylish black wrap, trimmed with silver fox and lined with lavender silk. The Admiral wore a black frock coat, gray trousers and a silk hat. Upon entering the rectory they were ushered into the reception room, where Admiral Dewey was presented to Father Mackin and the two clergymen who were to assist in the ceremony. Upon being presented to Father Mackin the Admiral said he had heard that Father Mackin had in his early years been a sailor, and it gave him additional happiness to know that he was to be married by a clergyman who had at one time followed the sea. Father Mackin replied that when he found he could not become an admiral, he had determined to become a priest. Mrs. Hazen removed her wrap, and she and the Admiral immediately took their places in the center of the little reception room, where the ceremony was performed which made them man and wife. Father Mackin and his assistants wore simple black cassocks.

The ceremony was performed with the ring, according to the nuptual rites of the Catholic Church. Including the address of Father Mackin, it consumed less than five minutes. Father Mackin was the first to hail the bride as Mrs. Dewey. Congratulations and felicitations followed, and the wedding party drove directly from the rectory to the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. McLean.

After arriving at the McLean residence, Admiral Dewey was driven to his own house. There he changed his costume for a traveling suit, returning to the McLean residence on foot. The wedding breakfast at Mrs. McLean's lasted an hour. There were present only the bride and groom, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Ludlow, Lieutenant Caldwell and Mr. Fred Burgher. The table was elaborately decorated with bride's roses.

SERVICE STRIPES.

Uniformed Force of the Baltimore and Ohio Provided With Gold Lace.

Early this fall the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad decided that the uniformed force should be provided with service stripes, and on the winter uniforms each man has one or more gold stripes on his right sleeve if he has been in the service for five years or more. The gold stripe stands for five years continuous employment by the company, and a glance over the list develops an interesting and instructive condition of affairs.

The ordinary man, in a peaceful and uneventful vocation, is seldom in continuous service for forty years, yet on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad there is a hale and hearty old man, with keen, undimmed eyes, and a springy step that has been in the continuous employ of the company for 50 years.

W. H. Green is his name, but everybody on the line calls him "Captain Harry."

Captain Green is probably the oldest passenger conductor in the world and wears ten stripes on his right arm.

Next to Captain Green, in length of service, comes S. R. Hume, who is entitled to nine gold stripes of five years each. S. T. Gill and S. Riley are wearing eight stripes, and there are seven on the blue coat sleeve of E. Caskey, J. F. Galloway, J. E. Lee, E. R. Mullen, W. L. Pearl, A. E. Pickett and L. G. Watkins.

It is a remarkable fact that the conductors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad represent so many years of service. In fact, the average for 191 conductors is 20 years. Some of the passenger brakemen have seen long years of continuous employment, there being three entitled respectively to four, five and six stripes.

For many years Baltimore and Ohio train employes have had an enviable reputation for politeness to passengers and attention to duty, and the adoption of the service stripe system will give the traveling public an opportunity to recognize long and faithful service.

A Hundred People Tumble.

Columbus Junction, Iowa, (Special.)—By the giving way of a sidewalk, 100 persons, who were watching a parade in honor of the returned Iowa volunteers, were precipitated into a cellar. No one was fatally injured, but all were badly bruised.

NEW WAR IMPLEMENT.

A Trolley Kite, to Carry a Bomb Aloft, to Be Exploded Automatically.

Chicago, (Special.)—Silas J. Coyne, a carpenter, has invented a new implement of warfare. The device consists of a series of kites, supporting a cable, upon which a "trolley" kite is made to travel. The trolley kite carries a bomb of high explosive power which is automatically released. By means of specially-constructed kites, of which Mr. Coyne is the inventor, he claims to be able to support a cable nearly seven miles in length by using a number of the kites in tandem.

WORK OF TRAIN WRECKERS

Three Persons Fatally Injured and a Large Number of Others More or Less Hurt.

Toledo, O., (Special.)—Michigan Central train No. 310, from Toledo to Detroit, was ditched by the spreading of rails between Alexis and Vienna, Mich. Three were fatally injured. They are:

John McKay, Indianapolis; rib broken, cut about face and head by glass.

John O'Neil, Detroit, fireman; cut about head and arms.

William Hamilton, engineer; bruised and probably internally injured.

Seriously injured:

Charles Calvert, Detroit; hand and arm hurt.

Maxine Fancuff, Walbridge, Ohio, shoulder dislocated.

Charles Kress, Detroit, head badly cut and neck lacerated.

Jacob Rosensall, Detroit, badly bruised and cut about head with glass.

Devore M. Ashton, Detroit, three ribs broken and face cut.

Mrs. Sarah Whipple, Monroe, Mich., head badly hurt and body bruised.

Dean Ashmore, Detroit, arm nearly severed at wrist.

S. A. Freshney, Fort Wayne, Ind., hurt about head; knee dislocated.

Ralph Spare, New York, hand and wrist badly cut.

Conductor Markins, bruised about the body.

Fifteen or twenty other passengers were bruised and shaken up, some of them receiving slight wounds.

William Hamilton, the engineer, was thrown through the window of his cab and was badly bruised by the fall as well as cut about the face and head. His injuries may proved serious. He retained, however, sufficient presence of mind, when he recovered from the shock, to hurry to his engine and draw the fire, thus preventing an explosion.

The accident was the result of a deliberate piece of work by unknown train wreckers, and happened at a point just beyond a short trestle. Two freight trains had passed over the road in safety a short time before. Where the rails were spread it was found that the bolts that held the fishplates had been unscrewed. The nuts were lying on the ties, and the threads of the bolts were not marred in any way. A couple of big wrenches such as section hands use were found lying beside the track, indicating how the rails had been loosened.

NEGROS GREETS M'KINLEY.

Island Government Hopes for New Era for Its People.

Washington, (Special.)—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department:

The following received from Negros:

"To the President of the United States:

"The civil governor, counselors, judges and secretaries who constitute the new government of this island in taking possession thereof this day have the high honor of affectionately saluting your Excellency, and trust that, in the inauguration of this form of government, based upon the liberal and democratic institutions which have made that great republic so grand and prosperous, a new era will open up to this region which will enable it to reach the legitimate goal of its inspiration. Menecio Soverlio." Otis.

Drank Cinnamon Essence and Died.

Charlestown, W. Va., (Special.)—News reached here from Raleigh county of the sudden death of Wood Hutchinson and Frank Mankin by poisoning. They and Jerry McGrady and Ed. Smith were anxious to get on a spree together, and, not having any liquor, they went to the store of Cyrus Snuffers, near the marshes, and bought several bottles of essence of cinnamon. The next day Hutchinson and Mankin were dead. McGrady and Smith are in a critical condition, and will probably die.

Death of a United States Consul.

Reading, Pa., (Special.)—Dr. Walter J. Hoffman, United States consul at Manheim, Germany, who came here ill two months ago, died of lung affection, aged fifty-three years. He was formerly connected with the Smithsonian Institution, and before that with Western scientific expeditions. He received decorations from a number of foreign rulers and scientific bodies. He was a native of Reading, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and was surgeon in the Franco-German War.

The Olympia Out of Commission.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia went out of commission at the Charlestown Navy Yard Wednesday. All officers and the crew were assembled on the quarterdeck, where Captain Lamberton bade them good-bye.

Retreat was sounded while the flag was being hauled down, and this ended the cruise of the famous vessel. A board of survey will now make inspection of her, and report to the Navy Department what repairs are necessary. Captain Lamberton goes to Washington to await orders.

Trolley Car Occupants Killed.

Binghamton, N. Y., (Special.)—Two persons were instantly killed, and one was fatally injured in a collision on a crossing here between a trolley car and a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western milk train.

The motorman, whose life is despaired of, claims that the car got beyond his control. The trolley car was wrecked, and two passengers, a middle-aged woman named Kennedy, who resided in Scot, N. Y., and a young man named Newton, of Homer, were killed. The conductor and a third passenger, who were standing on the rear platform, saved their lives by jumping.

To Prison for Life.

Kansas City, Mo., (Special.)—Levi Moore, a fishmonger, who last May murdered Jennie Campbell, Emma Landis and Annie Mish, was found guilty, and his penalty fixed at life imprisonment. A strong effort was made to prove that he was insane.

Fatal Political Argument.

Appeals having been made all over the South for her relief, Mrs. Jackson is anxious that the true state of the case should be known, as she is unwilling to accept any donations except those offered as testimonials of love and admiration for her husband.

Big Cotton Warehouse Burned.

Jackson, Miss., (Special.)—The large cotton warehouse at Crystal Springs, twenty-five miles south of this city, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Several hundred bales of cotton were consumed. The total loss is estimated at $60,000. For some time there was grave danger of a general conflagration, and a portion of the Jackson Fire Department was sent to the scene on a special train, but its services were not needed.

Sir Thomas Lipton sailed from New York for England. He received a rousing send-off by thousands at New York.

TO TRAP AGUINALDO.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION SETS OUT FROM MANILA.

WARSHIPS WILL ASSIST.

General Wheaton in Command of the Forces, Consisting of Two Regiments of Infantry, Two Guns of the Sixth Artillery, and Two Gatlings—An Attempt Will Be Made to Cut Off Aguinaldo.

Manila, (By Cable.)—A fleet of transports and gunboats have left Manila for the most important expedition of the autumn campaign. Its destination is supposed to be Bagupan or some other northern port.

General Wheaton commands, with a brigade consisting of the Thirteenth Infantry, the Thirty-third Infantry, two guns of the Sixth Artillery and two Gatlings. The transports Sheridan, Francisco de Reyes and Aztec carry the troops, with the gunboat Helena as escort.

A despatch-boat was sent ahead to arrange a rendezvous with the United States cruiser Charleston and the other warships that are patrolling the north coast of Luzon.

The landing will be made under cover of the guns of the fleet. It is assumed here that the purpose of the expedition is to move down the Dagupan-Manila Railroad, toward Tarlac, or to prevent Aguinaldo's forces making another base farther north.

Dagupan and Apparri are the strongholds of the insurgents in the north, and, it is supposed, the points where most of the filibustering parties land.

Since the beginning of the hostilities it has been the unanimous opinion of military experts here that Dagupan should be made a base of operations, but sufficient troops have heretofore been lacking. With Gens. Wheaton, MacArthur and Lawton moving upon Tarlac from three directions, and the mountains hemming in the other side, the insurgent capital will soon become untenable.

Aguinaldo may attempt to shift his headquarters to the rich tobacco country at the northern end of the island. Possibly, he may slide around General Lawton's front to the southern provinces; but, as MacArthur's and Lawton's troops are spread across the country from Cabanatuan to Angeles, it will be difficult for the insurgents to escape.

Should the concerted operations succeed, organized insurrection, on a large scale, should be at an end early next spring, although guerrilla warfare is likely to continue for a long time. No one anticipates that the insurgents will make many hard battles.

The problem is to move the troops about the country, to maintain transportation, and to hold the territory gained.

The moral effect of the arrival of a large American army is calculated upon to sap Aguinaldo's strength by desertions, and through the loss of hope among the supporters of the revolutionary movement.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The Spanish commissioners returned to the American lines and reported that the Spanish prisoners were ill-treated by the insurgents. The American prisoners are well treated.

General Otis reported a collision between a detachment of Bell's regiment and insurgents in West Guaygua, in which the Filipinos were driven from the trenches.

Captain Leary, governor of Guam, reported that the friars were resisting his authorities, and that he had ordered them to leave the island.

Governor General Brooke has received petitions from a number of Cuban farmers, urging protection against American corn.

The transport Glenogle, with the Thirty-second Volunteers, arrived at Manila.

Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation asking his soldiers to conduct themselves so that the American Congress will consider them worthy of independence. He also requests the priests to abstain from politics.

The American forces now occupy Iloilo and the neighboring towns of Jara and Molo. The lines of the Filipino forces, which number between 3,500 and 5,000 men, are about nine hundred yards from Jara.

A crisis in Aguinaldo's Cabinet is predicted, as the result of the resignations of two Filipino leaders, who have lost the confidence of the rabid revolutionists.

The Philippine Commission submitted a preliminary report to the President.

The transport City of Pueblo arrived at San Francisco, with sick and discharged soldiers.

General Leonard Wood recommends that the force at Santiago be reduced.

General Young is pushing the insurgents in the north.

General Hughes says the island of Negros is orderly.

A number of small engagements with the insurgents were reported by General Otis, who said that Major Bell had practically destroyed the enemy's cavalry about Porac.

An American company has leased the San Juan battlefield, in Cuba, and will make of it an attractive resort.

Lieutenant Commander James G. Greer was appointed to command the naval station at Havana.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Helen Gould has given $6,000 to be used in the crusade against Mormonism.

Miss Rebecca Lash, of Chelsea, Mass., celebrated her 96th birthday last Saturday.

Thomas Arnold, second son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, has just completed a volume of reminiscences of his father.

General Gallifet, recently made head of the French military forces, is an iron-bound stickler for observance of Army rules.

Mrs. Sorchan, a society woman of Newport, R. I., has been nominated as a member of the School Board of that city.

There is considerable talk in Massachusetts favoring Secretary Long, of the Navy Department, for Vice-President on the Republican ticket next year.

Queen Victoria is much opposed to the use of osprey feathers in headdresses, fearing that should the reigning vogue continue the osprey would become extinct.

Lieut. Valentine E. Gilson, of Boston, overtops all other members of the Massachusetts militia, being 6 feet 8 inches in height. He served in the Spanish-American War.

Sir James Blyth, of Portland Place, England, who has the finest dairy farm in the world, offers a silver bowl weighing 25 ounces for the best Jersey cow bred in Great Britain.

Queen Emma of Holland's sister, Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck-Pyrmont, is about to marry a young German nobleman who has a strongly developed strain of Hebrew blood in his veins, Count Erbach Schoenberg, whose mother is a Princess of Battenberg.

THE WORLD TO-DAY IS BETTER.

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

Oh, the earth is full of sinning
And of trouble and of woe,
But the devil makes an inning
Every time you say it's so;
And the way to set him scowling,
And to put him back a pace,
Is to stop this stupid growling,
And to look things in the face.

If you glance at history's pages,
In all lands and eras known,
You will find the vanished ages
Far more wicked than our own.
As you scan each word and letter,
You will realize it more,
That the world to-day is better
Than it ever was before.

There is much that needs amending
In the present time, no doubt,
There is right that needs defending,
There is wrong needs crushing out;
And we hear the groans and curses
Of the poor who starve and die,
While the men with swollen purses
In the place of hearts, go by.

But in spite of all the trouble
That obscures the sun to-day,
Just remember it was double
In the ages pased away,
And these wrongs shall all be righted,
Good shal dominate the land,
For the darkness now is lighted
By the torch in Science's hand.

Forth from little motes in chaos
We have come to what we are,
And no evil force can stay us,
We shall mount from star to star;
We shall break away each fetter
That has bound us heretofore,
And the world to-day is better
Than it ever was before.

LITTLE WILLIE.

"How I do wish we could have a ripple of incident in our daily life!" said Millicent More, closing her book with a sigh.

"Nothing ever happens to us," said her cousin Catherine, with a smile, as she bent forward to pick up a dead leaf off her pet geranium.

Millicent and Catherine More were girls of 22 and 25—"old maids," the 17-year-olders called them—who taught school and supported themselves comfortably by their own unaided efforts. Millicent was pretty, with red lips, a clear, bright complexion and hair touched with the warm auburn gold that artists copy and poets rave of, and Millicent had not quite given up her little dream of love and matrimony, but Catherine never spoke of such things. Catherine was not absolutely a fright, but Catherine was small and plain, with ordinary gray eyes, hair like everybody else's, and not the slightest pretensions to beauty.

But the two cousins were very happy together after their own unpretentious fashion, Millicent supplying the sentimental and poetical element and Catherine contentedly devoting herself out of school hours to the housekeeping.

And upon this particular December afternoon, just as the girls were deploring the monotony of their daily life, the postman tapped at the door with a letter.

"A letter!" cried Millicent.

"For me?" echoed Catherine.

And the cousins read it, with their arms twined about one another and their heads very close together.

"Uncle George is dead in Australia," gasped Millicent.

"Oh, Milly—and he has left an orphan boy!" added Catherine, the tears brimming into her eyes. "We must adopt him, Milly—we must bring him up."

Millicent drew back a little.

"I don't see why," she said, somewhat coldly. "Uncle George never did anything for us."

"We never asked him to, Milly."

"But he knew we were forced to support ourselves."

"Perhaps, dear, he was even poorer than we. At all events, he is dead now—and this child is left alone in the world. I'll sit down and write to the lawyer this minute."

"Stop!" said Millicent, compressing her lips. "Do you mean that you really intend taking a great, rough, half-civilized boy into this house?"

"Certainly I do," said Catherine, earnestly. "Oh, Milly—a motherless child!"

"In that case," said Millicent, "I shall not remain here. If you choose to open a gratis orphan asylum it is no reason that my slender income should be squandered to feed your fancies!"

"But, Milly, your salary is larger than mine!"

"And I do not mean to scatter it for a mere chimera. This child has no sort of claim upon either of us. Let the Australian authorities provide for him."

And Millicent More could not be persuaded to take any other view of the question than this. The next day she told her cousin that she had made arrangements to secure a home with Miss Keturah Bayley, who took "a few select boarders," in the next street.

And then Catherine sat down to consider ways and means. She had taken the house for a year—there was no receding from the rent question.

"I'll let the lower tory tos Mrs. Hopper, the milliner," said she to herself. "I never used to like the idea of living in half a house, but all pride must be laid aside now. I will take the back bedroom myself and little Willie shall have the front room that looks out on the street. I shall have to do without my new silk dress and to countermand my subscription to the 'Illustrated Encyclopedia,' but I shall not mind that; I'll discharge Hannah and engage little Dorcas Brown, who is so fond of children and has such a winning way with her. And I know we shall get along splendidly—though, to be sure, I shall have to ask Lawyer Goodale for copying to do at home in the evenings, for I must be laying up a little something against Willie's future education."

For it never occurred to Catherine More that she was doing a brave and heroic thing in denying herself for the benefit of one whom she deemed yet poorer and more helpless than herself—nor to Millicent that she was acting the part of a recreant.

The little room in the front of the cottage second story was fitted up prettily for the orphaned Australian boy—Catherine had sold her cabinet organ to buy the furniture—and Dorcas in a clean white apron and ribbons was bustling around, while Mrs. Hopper had already arranged her stock of bonnet frames, ribbons and artificial flowers in the lower windows.

It was a lovely June day, with the sky blue and clear as a baby's eyes and the air full of scents from the blossoming buckwheat fields, Catherine More, having, not without difficulty, obtained a temporary substitute in her school, went to New York to meet her new charge in the steamer Harvest Lass, which had been telegraphed from Sandy Hook the day before.

"Little Willie will know me" she said to herself, "because I sent my photograph by the last mail. I wanted my face to seem familiar to him, poor lone lamb."

She stood on the pier eagerly scanning the countenance of every child that landed, her face brightening once or twice as she saw a boy whom she thought might be Willie, when all of a sudden a hand was laid lightly on her arm and she found herself looking up into a handsome, bronzed face far above her.

"Sir!" she cried, starting back.

"I beg your pardon," said a frank, pleasant voice, "I did not mean to alarm you. But is this Miss More?"

She inclined her head.

"I am your cousin William."

And this time Catherine started back in more surprise than ever.

"Sir," she said, "you are mistaken. William is a little boy."

"Hardly," returned the tall stranger, "unless you would call me a little boy. Dear cousin Kitty, no one ever told you I was a child or poor. It was your own inference. Thank heaven. I am independent and wealthy, and as I have come to man's estate, I think it is rather my duty to take care of you than to allow you to take care of me."

Catherine looked at her handsome cousin in mute amazement. This grand upsetting of all her theories and ideas was more than she could comprehend just at once.

"But, Wil——"

"But, Catherine. Nay, my dear little gray-eyed cousin, the lawyers have told me how willing you were to adopt and care for the homeless orphan, and how my cousin Millicent shrank from the task. And from the bottom of my heart I thank you for what you are ready to do."

How Dorcas started when she saw what sort of a fellow "little Willie" had proved to be. How Mrs. Hopper giggled behind her bonnet frames when she thought of the little child's crib and the picture books upstairs.

"Of course, such an elegant young gentleman as that will go to the hotel," said Mrs. Hopper. But he did not. He stayed at the cottage, sleeping on the back parlor sofa until other accommodations could be provided for him. And when Millicent came over with her prettiest smile and outstretched hand the young Australian received her with an odd, curt coldness that made her feel excessively uncomfortable.

"You see, Cousin Milly," said he, "you didn't want to be bothered with me; you thought the Australian authorities ought to be compelled to provide for me."

And when Mrs. Hopper heard that little Catherine More was to marry her rich cousin she wasn't at all surprised.

"It's the most natural thing in the world," said she, "only it's a pity that Cathie isn't a little prettier."

But Catherine More was satisfied with her lover's declaration that to him her plain face was the sweetest in all the world.

A Japanese Geisha Girl.

A geisha must be highly accomplished, because her chief duty is to amuse. While not by any means a musician, she must be able to perform on the samisen, koto, tzuzumi (a drum) and other musical instruments. She dances, sings, and talks on the lightest subjects, and always holds herself in readiness to entertain her guests according to their mood. A witty geisha, one who is a good talker, pretty and graceful, will not lack for employment at any time, and generally makes a very good living. While it is not at all necessary for her to arouse mirth, her object must be to beguile the time that is irksome to her guests. Thus it often happens that one feeling depressed will send for a geisha girl. The geisha is a natural actress and her taste in dress exquisite, her movements incomparable in grace.—Onoto Watanna in Woman's Home Companion.

Wanted Short Measure.

Boy—Please give me two-pennyworth of castor oil, and give me short measure, too."

Chemist—Short measure? Why?

Boy—'Cos I've got to take it myself.—Baptist Commonwealth.

He Was Slightly Elevated.

"I'm going to keep this up all day," said the persevering aeronaut, as he threw out another sandbag.—New York Press.

DOCTORS OPIUM SLAVES.

TEN PER CENT. OF OUR PHYSICIANS TAKE MORPHINE,

A Weakness of the Profession, Dr. Crother Declares—His Conclusions Based on Data Resulting from Extended Investigation — Medical Victims of Needlemania.

That 10 per cent. of all the physicians in this country are victims of the morphine habit was the startling estimate made by Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., in a paper read before the last session of the New York State Medical Association.

Dr. Crothers, whose paper was entitled "Morphinism Among Physicians," gives this summary of his researches as chairman of a committee which has been collecting and studying statistics on opium, morphia and alcohol for nine years:

"In a general history of 3,244 physicians residing in the Eastern, Middle and some of the cities of the Western States, 21 per cent. were found using spirits or opium to excess. Six per cent. of this number used morphia or opium prominently. Ten per cent. were using opium or other drugs secretly outside of this number. At least 20 per cent., including this number, used spirits in so-called moderation.

"In another study of 170 physicians, 7 per cent. used opium or morphia and 6 per cent. were secret drug takers.

"From the personal observation of a number of physicians who have a large acquaintance with medical men, from 8 to 10 per cent. are either secret or open drug and morphia habitues.

"These figures appear to be approximately correct, and show that at least from 6 to 10 per cent. of all medical men are opium inebriates. This is undoubtedly a conservative statement, considering the fact that drug takers, and physicians in particular, are secretive and conceal their use of drugs, particularly where it implies weakness and reflects on their social standing.

"There are many reasons for the support of the statement of Dr. Elain, that a large percentage of physicians suffer and die from drug treatment of themselves. They begin to use spirits, opium and other drugs for functional and transient disturbances, and later contract serious organic disease, the early drug-taking having been a contributing cause.

"The physician who uses opium is always somnolent, serene and meditative in his manner. Except an increasingly defective memory and degenerating ethical sense, and irregularities of conduct, with a certain lividity of face, there is little to indicate his condition.

"On the other hand, the morphinomaniac shows great extremes of emotion. At times he will be very talkative, and sensitive to his surroundings; then silent, indifferent, irritable or violent in his impulses and talk. He will also at times be very brilliant, make a clear diagnosis, perform a difficult operation, and even deliver a lecture with spirit and energy. The same impaired memory and ethical sense appears, although more concealed.

"Morphinomania tends toward acute mania and suicide, with the same impending danger from acute inflammations.

"A certain number of morphinists have been wine, beer and spirit drinkers, and while suffering from the effects of excesses have found quick relief from morphia. Later they have, in part or altogether, given up spirits and used morphia.

"There is a pleasing fascination in the rapid, complete change and transition which follows the use of the needle. To the psycopath, inherited or acquired, this is a revelation, and no other form of administering morphia can compare with it. This actually develops a needle mania, and nearly all morphinists are hypodermatic drug maniacs. The withdrawal of the morphia is unnoticed as long as the needle is used.

"In a certain case a physician used the needle with water, supposing it to by morphia, for two years after the withdrawal of the drug, under the direction of his partner. It is the common experience to keep up the use of the needle for its mental effect long after the morphia is abandoned. Even then it is difficult to break up the mania for this form of drug using.

"It has been stated with some basis of fact that the constant administration of drugs to his patients by the needle, and particularly morphia, is a prominent symptom of a morphinomaniac physician.

"The medical morphinist may succeed in concealing his use of morphia for a variable time, but its effects on his thoughts and conduct cannot long be covered. He will early begin to show carelessness in conduct, neglect of duty, loss of personal respect and emotional changes. Along with this appear a childish egotism and a disposition to criticise and to expose the weaknesses of others.

"I cannot stop without calling attention to the fact that morphinism is increasing among physicians. The reports from private asylums and public hospitals show that within five years medical men form a considerable part of their inmates.

"I conclude with a caution that cannot be stated in words too strongly—never use morphia by the needle on yourself, and never use it except by the counsel of a trusted medical adviser. Never give morphine to a neurotic or psychopathic physician until you are satisfied that it is the best remedy which can be used. If you are using morphia, abandon it at once or make every effort to do so at the earliest moment."

VULGARITY OF THE EXCLUSIVE.

Simplicity and Cordiality Are the Truest Signs of Good Breeding.

In a very candid and plain-spoken article on "The Graciousness of High Breeding" in the Woman's Home Companion, Ella Morris Kretschmar makes these pertinent remarks: "Men and women who by contact or travel know the world's best society need not be told that simplicity and graciousness are the invariable characteristics of the highest breeding. If this fact could only reach the minds of that class of people who talk of 'exclusiveness' of 'four hundreds,' of the 'vulgarity of trade,' of not knowing any one outside of 'our set,' what a grateful social change would be wrought. That cold stare of the would-be elect is but the expression of an under-bred, poverty-stricken soul. What is 'exclusiveness?' It is that human policy which shuts individuals off from the enjoyment of their kind, by which society gains, since an inharmonious element is thereby removed. How pathetic is the isolation of the determined aristocrat, especially in a small town where, other stirring interest lacking, human relations mean so much. Could even a Divine microscope detect the difference between the naked souls of a banker's and a grocer's wife? How infinitely stupid it is to draw lines in small places instead of honestly enjoying all there is to enjoy. If one has had superior advantages, is there no obligation to give pleasure, to make sunshine in others' lives because of that good fortune? The time is at hand when intelligence will be too widespread, progress to a more vigorous plane of thinking too real to admit of men and women looking askance at one another to make mental invoice of social, financial or other probabilities? Will it not soon penetrate the dullest brain that wealth, rank or leadership are powerless as shields against unhappiness, or as props to mental, moral or physical deficiencies; that there is positively no honest or sensible basis for judging individuals excepting individuality?"

Panther Is a Great Fighter.

"The panther is the neatest, cleanest fighter of any beast that lives," said a well-known traveler the other day. "By nature he is a prowler, and he isn't carrying a chip on his shoulder, but when the time comes for fighting he won't shirk. Near Jubbulpoot a panther came down out of the foothills, crossed two miles of open country and entered a yard in which were half a dozen goats. As he was about to spring upon one of them an alarm was raised. The beast entered a shed and hid himself behind some barrels. Six soldiers under arms happened to be passing, and they were called in to shoot the intruder. They stationed themselves at the door and an open window, and threw stones at the barrels. The panther realized that he must fight, and out he came. A man with a sabre advanced and made a cut at him, but the blow was avoided and the soldier bitten in the hip. Then two men with fixed bayonets rushed in. By his agility the panther eluded their jabs, and presently his teeth and claws had placed both men out of the fight He could have gone then, but he made no effort. The remaining soldiers fired upon him, but he escaped their bullets, and springing upon one he crushed him down, clawed his shoulders and back in a terrible manner, and then stood over the body and growled defiance. Let alone for a few minutes he galloped off."

Fashions in Overalls.

"All overalls look alike to chappies who pay $15 a pair for their trousers," said a guest in the Grunewald lobby, "but you're badly mistaken if you imagine they offer no field for the exercise of taste. The average workingman is very particular about the cut, finish, trimmings and color of his overalls, and there are fashions in them the same as anything else.

"The correct shade in overalls is 'golden hue.' It comes in denim goods and shows a deep blue ground, with small yellow threads. There is also a crimson blue and a blue white, but they are not so swell. To be strictly in style, your overalls should be golden blue, with double front, brass buttons and a cavalry seat. The cavalry seat is a foible that comes out of the west, like young Lochinvar, and is simply a good sized reinforcement, edged around with a double row of nice yellow thread. It is considered very chic."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Italian Babies.

Babies seem to be no trouble in Italy, and one cannot but be struck by the number of them. These bambinos are often hung upon pegs in the front of the house, where they look out of their little black, beady eyes like pappooses. I unhooked one of these babies once and held it awhile. Its back and little feet were held tightly against a strip of board so that it was quite stiff from its feet to its shoulders. It did not seem to object or to be at all uncomfortable, and as it only howled while I was holding it, I have an idea that, except when invaded by foreigners, the bambino's existence is quite happy.—Lillian Bell in the Woman's Home Companion.

Extraordinrry Flights of Birds.

It is said that the bobolinks which rear their young on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, Canada, and go to Cuba and Porto Rico to spend the winter, twice traverse a distance exceeding 2,800 miles, or more than a fifth of the circumference of our earth each year. The kingbird lays its eggs as far north as the 57th degree of latitude, and is found in the winter in South America. The biennial pilgrimmages of the little redstar exceed 3,000 miles and the tiny hummingbird 2,000.

SHE GOT HER MONEY.

Her Humor Was Unconscious, but She Was Conscious of Its Value.

One day the eleven-year-old daughter of a journeyman humorist sat down in cold blood to build a joke. Her unconscious humor had brought many shekels into the house, for she was a bright child, and her papa was too good a business manager to allow saleable jokes to go unsold. This joke, however, was prepared by the humorist's daughter with the idea of putting it on the market, and the humorist, recognizing in it a commercial value, ticked it off on his type-writer and sent it to market.

By great good fortune the joke found favor in the eyes of the editor, who remitted two dollars in payment therefor.

"Frances," said her father, when the check came, "I have sold your joke. Here is half a dollar for you."

Frances was happy. She told everybody of her literary success. She also told her mamma.

"Frances," said mamma, "papa got more than fifty cents for your joke."

"Did he?" said Frances.

"Papa, how much did the editor pay you for my joke?" she asked.

"Two dollars."

"And you gave me fifty cents of it."

"Yes; but you see I had to do the work of typewriting it, and mailing it, and paying postage, and sending stamps for its return in case it was not available."

"I see."

Frances went away. Presently she returned.

"Papa," she said, "you charge a high commission for selling jokes, don't you?"

Papa made no verbal reply. He took $1.50 from his pocket and handed it to her.

She put a dollar carefully in her little purse, and handed fifty cents back to her papa.

"I think that's about right," she said.

How Different Nationalities Eat.

The English and Americans are admitted by all unprejudiced foreigners to be the most refined eaters in the world. To see them go through the various stages of their dinners is to have a lesson in the art of graceful eating.

Very different is the behavior of the Russian, who does not disdain to use nature's weapons when he considers the latter more convenient than the knife and fork.

The Frenchman will use a piece of bread in nearly all cases where he should use a knife. The German, on the other hand, plunges his knife into his mouth in a way that is terrifying.

The Swede cuts up his food into tiny pieces first of all, and then, having laid aside his knife, proceeds to take up piece by piece with his fork.

The Italian uses a spoon quite as often as a fork. He will employ the former for vegetables, and sometimes even for fish. The latter use of the spoon is somewhat curious.

The Japanese diner uses chop sticks, a form of implement somewhat difficult to manipulate without considerable practice, while the Chinaman tears his food with his long nails in a manner thoroughly repulsive.

The Greek swallows his meat in huge mouthfuls, and would probably devour a steak weighing half a pound in half a minute. Taking a very sharp knife, he divides the meat into four or five sections, each of which he flings into his mouth in rapid succession. It is not to be wondered at that the Greeks suffer much from indigestion.

Caution in Introductions.

Outside of one's own house every one should be careful in the matter of making introductions. A lady at a friend's house may safely introduce two persons whom she knows well. A man makes introductions more carefully, and both men and women must first, if possible, get the consent of the persons to be introduced. An exception to this rule, which hardly needs to be noted, comes when three or four persons are thrown together, some of whom are strangers to all but one of the others. In this case to save awkwardness a simple introduction should be made. Some persons of genial disposition feel it necessary to introduce all ersons in their immediate neighborhood at any social function. It is needless to say that this wholesale introducing is entirely a mistake, and that those who engage in it usually make themselves very obnoxious to their acquaintances. A woman has always more freedom than a man in making introductions, and a man, for example, will hardly offer to introduce two ladies to each other unless he knows them both very well.—Woman's Home Companion.

Original Chimney Sweepers.

The first people who employed boys for the purpose of clambering up chimneys to clean them were the French; and the greater part of chimney sweepers in Paris at the commencement of the century were Savoyards. One might see everywhere in the streets large groups of these boys, many not above eight years of age, clad in linen frocks, and who, when called upon, would scramble up chimneys at the hazard of their lives, with their brooms and other instruments, often through a narrow funnel fifty feet in length, filled with soot and smoke, and in which they could not breathe till they got to the top, and all in order to gain but five sous. The custom was introduced into Great Britain, but put down by an act of parliament in 1840, in consequence of the many serious accidents which attended the climbing of chimneys; and, although the use of machinery was substituted, it does not perform the operation so effectively as the old mode. As long as chimneys were simply and widely built they were easily cleaned by servants with wisps of straw or brushwood fastened to a rope; but when, to save room, narrow flues were made, the cleaning of them became so difficult that it was necessary to have small boys for that employment. The first who thus swept chimneys were the people in the northern part of Italy, more particularly the inhabitants of Piedmont and Savoy.

A Street Car Experience.

It was a car packed to suffocation. As usual, a long line of women swayed to and fro helplessly, clinging to the few available straps. As usual, there was the long row of men peacefully seated and reading with absorbing interest the evening papers. Near me stood an old lady accompanied by two young girls. She was too short for the straps and found it almost impossible to preserve her equilibrium. Finally after an unusually convulsive plunge on her part a man arose and offered her his seat. The old lady was about to sink gratefully into it when—another man made a similar movement, and both sat down together!

You would have thought he would have arisen quickly, burning with shame. Not a bit of it! He gave a final squirm, a twist of his elbow, and the old lady was forced to her feet again. Then he produced a voluminous newspaper and immediately became absorbed. The two girls turned pale with indignation, and the taller of the two, with fire in her eye, touched the intruder's elbow.

"Pardon me," she observed, in icy tones, "but this gentleman gave his seat to my mother."

The man kept right on reading. Then a woman seated by his side arose, and, with a flushed face and in loud tones, so that eevry one could hear, said, "Pray, take my seat, madam." For a whole block there was such a silence that you could have heard a pin drop. At the next street the man arose, and, without looking at anybody, walked hurriedly out of the car.—New York Herald.

Beachcombers of the Azores.

In nineteen cases out of twenty, the beachcomber of the Azores is a sailor. His occupation is considered a legitimate one, and every man is in business for himself, and has so much territory which he can call his own. The rights of each are as well defined and protected as in a mining camp. Efforts have often been made by the authorities to abolish beachcombing, or to take it over to themselves; but every attempt has stirred up rebellion. The man may have a beat of five miles, or only of one, according to the trend of the coast. As a rule he knocks up a shanty of some sort about midway of his beat. No capital is required to start in business, and unless the comber strikes luck he is hungry and in rags the most of the time. While the men protect one another to a certain extent, a "jumper" is certain to turn up about so often. Then it is a deadly fight between two desperate men. The one who survives takes the beat. The body of the one who is killed is not found by the authorities. If a comber makes a rich find his beat is offered to the highest bidder, but there are no papers to be passed. The average life of a comber is only a year. If he doesn't hit it and retire by that time, he is pretty sure to be done for by a jumper, or to meet his death in the surf. As in the cases of brigands, the native population stands in with the shore hunters, and whatever of value comes ashore finds a safe hiding place until it can be realized on. The average beachcomber has neither honesty nor mercy in his heart, and to protect his salvage will not hesitate to commit murder.

Bringing Sea Water to London.

An attempt is to be made to bring pure sea water within the reach of Londoners. It is proposed to tap the Channel at Lancing, in Sussex, whence the salt waves would be pumped to a level of nearly five hundred feet at the top of Steyning Hill. It will then flow by gravitation through a main aqueduct to Battersea, and thence across the Thames to Cromwell Road, South Kensington, whence branches are to be laid for service in Paddington and Kensington, Mayfair, Marylebone and the Strand districts, and in Whitehall and Westminster, from a conduit at Charing Cross. It is also proposed to lay another branch main from Farington street to Shoreditch and along the Bethnal Green Road to Victoria Park. "The Builder" hopes that the main object of this is to provide for sea water swimming baths in London, which would undoubtedly be an immense boon to the community.—London Telegraph.

Peppermint Farms Pay.

For many years the farmers thought peppermint weeds obnoxious, and grubbed them out. To-day there are three big peppermint farms in Indiana. The largest is located at St. Joseph County. Another is on the Michigan-Indiana line and is owned by some Poles, and the other is in Lake County. Its uses are numerous, but the greatest demand comes from the manufacturers of print fabrics, who use it to make the colors more solid. The successful peppermint farmers can make from $75 to $150 an acre from his land.

Tartary Taste.

In Tartary onions, leeks and garlic are regarded as perfumes. A Tartary lady will make herself agreeable by rubbing a piece of freshly-cut onion on her hands and over her countenance.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Nov. 16

Some fifty thousand voters cut Barnett, as a rebuke for his cowardice. All honor to them.

The fellows who voted for Barnett, the rice-dyke hero, endorsed Aguinaldo's firing at the flag.

The machine ticket carried in the state by a reduced majority of 75,000. Another such a victory and the machine is undone.

Those fellows who voted for Barnett and "hurrahed for the flag," are a heap inconsistent. Barnett hid when the Aguinaldo forces were doing their best to shoot it down.

Some Republicans are trying to figure it out that Centre county is Republican in spite of the Democratic majorities. Consolation is easily had and no harm can come from thoughts such as these, but Old Centre is Democratic and always will be.

Admiral Dewey was married in a very quiet way, on Wednesday of last week, in a Catholic church in Washington, to Mrs. Mildred Hazen, widow of Gen. Hazen. He is 61 years old and his bride admits to 43. The Reporter, and the whole nation sends greetings and congratulations.

Ohio was carried by the Hanna-Trust party by a majority for Nash, reduced to 45,000, over McLean, Democrat. Then Jones, Independent Republican, had 100,000 votes, which leaves Nash a minority Governor to the number of 55,000 votes. Not much room there for expansion.

Centre county has proven true to her ancient faith by rolling up a good, round majority of nearly six hundred for the Democracy. All we need to keep the county in line, is clean men on the ticket. The people will vote for such, while nominees of sullied private character and crooked Democracy, will bring defeat.

If the Boers keep on as they have in the last few battles they will leave the British army in Natal without officers enough to go into action. The British forces, when in action, lie down, while the officers stand up, and this enables the Boers to pick off the officers with their unerring marksmanship.

The city of Philadelphia is determined to keep to the front and never believes in doing anything by halves, especially around election time, when the Republican machine gets out the vote in bunches of two hundreds. No voters are necessary—all those little details are unnecessary and annoying to the election boards. Majorities are made to order, and election officers are supplied in any quantities. Philadelphia always gets out the vote, and the voters can stay at home.

Gen. Lord Wolsley, the commander in chief, discussing the situation in South Africa, said:

"In my various commands I have learned much of Boer character, and I can say truthfully that the Boers, as a people, are the most ignorant with which I have been brought into contact. Their aspiration is to rule the whole of South Africa. This is a point the English people must keep before them. There are up and downs in warfare, and the disappointments we have suffered are having the good effect of bringing the English people closer together."

Two hundred marked Republican tickets were placed in the ballot box of one precinct in Philadelphia on the morning of the election. A detective who served on the election board that was arrested, declared that only one hundred and twenty-four voters legally cast their ballots, yet the officers made a return of 337 votes cast and of these five only were for Creasy. This corruption has been evident in the Republican party in Philadelphia for years, and the city knows not what an honest election is. No Democrat can possibly be elected in the face of such rank corruption as the Republican party there is guilty of. An election there is a farce. What this one board has done is but one of the many in Philadelphia and Allegheny county which are equally corrupt, and the stuffing of the ballot box is only a common occurrence, in keeping with the political methods of the Republican leaders in the state.

Quoting the record of Philippine towns and cities attacked, captured and generally destroyed and evacuated by orders of Otis, recently made public by the Chicago "Record" correspondent, the Washington "Post" says that it is only part of the record, but makes it a basis of calculation. Here are 21 Philippine towns which have been captured, many of them twice or three times, and one of them as often as six times. Of these we hold only six. We have attacked 39 times and abandoned the results of the bloodshed 33 times. Our soldiers, therefore, have been sent to needless peril and slaughter 33 times out of 39. Measured by military standards, we have made just six considerable movements. The other 33 movements were wanton and stupid. If we could not hold a point, there was no excuse for taking it. The lives lost in the 33 fruitless engagements were simply thrown away. The "Post" quotes the bulletins from Otis relating to five of these small skirmishes, and shows that 30 of our men were killed and wounded, and on this basis figures 250 killed and wounded in the list of engagements. This is within bounds. But, as the President told the Chicago negroes on Sunday, it was all for "liberty and hope to an oppressed people." The "Post" is a Republican paper.

Centre County a Surfeit of Journalism.

Few counties in this state, have as many papers, according to population, as Centre county. Giving them in alphabetical order, as to location and name, they are:

Democrat, Bellfonte.
Gazette, Bellefonte.
News, daily, Bellefonte.
Republican, Bellefonte.
Watchman, Bellefonte.
Reporter, Centre Hall.
Bulletin, Howard.
Hustler, Howard.
Journal, Millheim.
Journal, Philipsburg.
Journal, daily, Philipsburg.
Ledger, semi-weekly, Philipsburg.
Record, Philipsburg.
Times, State College.

Then there are two class papers: The Patron, monthly, grange organ; and a monthly Lutheran conference paper, published from Scalp Level and Rebersburg.

With only two-thirds of this number of public journals, Centre county would not be lost sight of, and the art preservative decently remunerative.

The county has about one newspaper to every 3000 of population, men women and children—or a newspaper to every 650 voters.

A Family Tragedy.

Isaac Sticker and wife quarreled eighteen years ago and separated. Last Thursday he came from Philadelphia to Milton, where his wife lived, for the first time in many years. He walked to the store conducted by his wife. On the doorway he drew a revolver and shot himself through the head, dying almost instantly. He was aged 71 years, and leaves a wife and two daughters. Suffering from remorse over the quarrel and separation with the tragic death of her husband, Mrs. Sticker attempted to commit suicide on Saturday by hanging herself. The body of her husband was lying in an adjoining room. The woman swung from a chair, a clerk heard the scuffle and cut her down.

The Girl Who Helps Mother.

The girl who gives way to a desire to gad about the streets and cultivate the acquaintance of young men who act the simpering simpleton, is laying the foundation for a useless life. Ten to one after she is married she will develop into a slatternly gossip, if no greater misfortune befalls her. It is the girl of good, sound sense, the girl who loves home and helps mother, who wins the model husband and becomes an ornament to womanhood. The girl who does this and devotes some of her time to reading, tries to win the esteem of everybody, while a gadding street ornament wins the admiration of those whose admiration is not worth anything.

A Good Show.

The people of this community will be afforded an excellent opportunity to witness a high class entertainment in Grange Arcadia, on Saturday evening, next, Nov. 18th. It is a large company and seldom appear in towns the size of Centre Hall. The company had an open date between Chambersburg and Meadville. Admission, 25 and 15 cents.

Transfers of Real Estate.

C. W. Luse to W. H. Meyer, house and lot in Centre Hall, $1200.

Nittany and Brush valley Turnpike Co. to John M. Long, two tracts of land in Walker twp., $1000.

Wm. Colyer to M. N. Garver 20 acres land in Potter, $100.

Wm. Colyer to M. N. Garver, 12 acres in Potter, $64.

Building a New Line.

Manager of the Bell Telephone Olie Campbell, with about ten men, are working in the town replacing their old poles with new ones. An additional line has been put up, and from Centre Hall to Bellefonte a new line of poles will be erected.

Oysters and Strawberries.

The oysters and strawberries have played a prominent part in the world. They have built and furnished more churches, paid the salaries of more preachers and helped more heathens than any two other natural agencies in the world.

Greatly Neglected.

The law as to the duty of supervisors in Pennsylvania in the matter of erecting and maintaining guide posts or finger boards at the junction of public highways is: The supervisors shall cause posts to be erected at the intersections of all public roads within their respective townships (where trees are not convenient) with boards firmly fixed thereon, and index hand pointing to the direction of such roads, on which boards shall be inscribed in large and legible characters the name of the town, village or place to which such road may lead, and the distance computed in miles. If any supervisor shall, after ten days' personal notice, neglect or refuse to put up or keep in complete repair index boards as aforesaid, such supervisor shall for every such offense forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding $10. Constables are required by law to make a sworn statement to each court of quarter sessions, stating whether or not all index boards are up, reporting particularly any that are not up.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from the 11th to the 15th, and from the 17th to the 21st, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 21st, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 22nd, great central valleys from the 23d to the 25th, and eastern states 26.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 21st, great central valleys on the 23d, and the eastern states on the 25th. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 24th, great central valleys on 26th, and eastern states 28.

The temperature of the week ending on the 27th at 8 a. m. will average normal in the great central valleys, and below in the Atlantic and Pacific slope states. The rainfall will be above normal in the great central valleys, and below on the Pacific slope and in the Atlantic states.

The date of this bulletin will be near the end of a cold period, and a warm wave will then take 10 days' lease on the country, following which will come the worst storm of the month, a cold wave, blizzard and snow in the northern states. These spells of severe weather will reach the southern states in a much milder form than in Canada and our northern states.

A great rise in temperature was predicted from the 7th to the 18th, and a great fall will occur from the 19th to the 28th.

Checks Without Stamps.

It doesn't appear to be generally known, that when a man draws a check to his own order he need not put a two cent stamp on it. If you, for instance, want to get out some money from your own account, all you need to do is to change your check so that it reads like a receipt. Write "received of" in front of the bank's name, cross out the words "pay to the order of," and then fill in the spaces with the amount of money required and sign as usual, and you have there a check that is legal without a stamp. The government decided that this could be done last August, but it gave no great publicity to its decision, and probably not one private person or business house in ten has heard of the matter.

The United Christian Church.

The United Christian Church exists that it may publish the glad tidings of our Saviour's Redemption among all the accessible millions of earth. It looks out upon "a world lying in wickedness," and seeks to make known to men everywhere the great practical, humbling and sanctifying doctrines of the cross. Her ministers all stand upon an equality: none higher or lower than his brothers. Her lay-members are expected to labor personally, for the conversion of sinners and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth. The warrant for the disciples of Christ in personal labors for the conversion of sinners, in cooperation of the sacred ministry is found in the dictates of humanity, sanctified and directed towards those in spiritual bondage; in the necessity of such labors, in order to the complete evangelization of any portion of the world; and in the repeated injunction of the word of God, such as "Let him that heareth say, come;" "Let your light so shine before men;" "Would God all the Lord's people were prophets. The promises, too, are made to all believers: "He that converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death;" "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him;" "They that turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars for ever and ever." The example of Christ and his apostles, and of the early disciples, is full of instruction on this point. Paul, at Ephesus, "by the space of three years ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears." The more than ten thousand disciples who were "all scattered abroad, except the apostles," after the martyrdom of Stephen, "went everywhere preaching the word," and the Philippian Christians "shone as lights in the world, holding forth the word of life."

Some meddlesome, fastidious, and supercilious individuals say that the the United Christian church, "is not a legal denomination." As to that unkind accusation, we would say that the United Christian (or Waldense-Moravian) church was organized, or rather a reorganization was effected on the 11th of March, A. D. 1876. Shortly afterwards a charter was granted by the proper authorities and the charter was placed on record. See Amendments to the Constitution of the U. S., Article 1, as regards religious organizations. Also, see Constitution of Penna., Article 1, Section 3. The Pennsylvania Conference of the United Christian Church, was organized and incorporated under their charter as an ecclesiastical body.

A candidate for the ministry is examined on all the doctrines of the Word of God, by a special committee consisting of three ordained ministers. If the examination of the candidate is satisfactory the committee recommends him to the conference for licensure and ordination, and a certificate of licensure is granted him by the Conference and is signed and sealed by the chairman and secretary on behalf of the Conference. The license invests the preacher with full and plenary power and authority to solemnize marriages, baptize, and administer the communion or Lord's supper, and to perform all the functions pertaining to the ministerial office. Some persons in the neighborhood of Colyer, have asserted that the marriages solemnized by Rev. Andrew J. Horner, (one of the ministers of the U. C. church) are illegal. The accusation is false, as Rev. Horner is invested with all the authority that any ordained minister can be. His license was granted him Oct. 29, 1897, at a regular meeting of our Annual Conference, and the license was signed by Nelson Knight, chairman, and P. A. Baker, secretary, on behalf of the Penna. Conference.

Any one having a desire for any more information as regards the United Christian church, can have any proper question answered by writing to the undersigned, inclosing a two cent stamp to pay return postage.

P. A. BAKER, Sec. of Conf.
Box 17, Cassville, Pa.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills, H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Sale Register.

NOVEMBER 18.—At the late residence of Daniel Fleisher, deceased, Centre Hall; horse, top buggy, spring wagon, sleigh, harness, plow, harrow, corn sheller, forks, rakes, bed room suit, sofa, tables, chairs, stoves, cupboard, copper and iron kettles, tubs, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock W. A. Sandoe, Auc't.

FOR RENT.—DWELLING TO ACCOMMODATE two small families, on and after Dec. 1st. Inquire of
DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
nov16-2t Centre Hall, Pa

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of the 14th of April, 1851 have been confirmed nisi by the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of next term, the same will be confirmed absolutely.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of D. B. Parker, late of Philipsburg Borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs Mary Parker.
2. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of F. J. Weaver, late of Haines Township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs. S. A. Weaver.
3. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Dr. William A. Jacobs, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs. Lizzie M. Jacobs.
4. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Michael Lebkicher, late of Boggs Township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs. Emma L. Lebkicher.
5. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of George I. Blackford, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs Elizabeth Blackford.
6. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of J. C. Bathgate, late of College Township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs. Margaret S. Bathgate.
7. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Henry C. Yeager, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mrs Emma J. Yeager.

G. W. RUMBERGER,
nov9-3t Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 28th day of October 1899, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Nov., the 27th day of Nov., 1899, and to continue 2 weeks Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 28th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1899, and the one hundred and twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Barger, late of Boggs township, deceased: Samuel Barger, a brother, Roland, Centre county, Pa.; James Barger, a brother, Roland, Centre county, Pa.; Constans Barger, a brother, Roland, Centre county, Pa. The children of Catharine Cowher, deceased, as follows:—Newton Cowher, having for his Committee Nathaniel Bierly, residing at Milesburg, Pa.; William Barger, who has since died and left to survive him a widow, Eliza Barger, residing at Altoona, Blair county, Pa., and six children as follows: George Barger, Orshanter, Clearfield county, Pa.; Constans Barger, Altoona, Blair county, Pa.; Nancy Barger, Altoona, Blair county, Pa.; Martha Barger, Altoona, Blair county, Pa.; James Barger, Altoona, Blair county, Pa.; Samuel Barger, Altoona, Blair county, Pa.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday; the 26th day of November, 1899, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1899.

At 9 o'clock a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

All that certain piece of land situate in Boggs Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence by lands formerly owned by [Frederick Antis north 36 degrees west — perches, thence by land of Joseph Neff to Bald Eagle Creek, thence by said Creek by the several courses thereof to a linn tree, thence by land of John Holt's claim to the place of beginning, containing forty-three and one-half acres, net measure.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 1, 1899.

WANTED SALESMEN

To solicit orders for CHOICE and HARDY line of Nursery Stock. STEADY WORK and BIG PAY. STOCK REPLACED FREE. If you cannot work steady, take a local agency. Secure territory by writing at once to

The Hawks Nursery Company,
oc12-4m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Merit

Is the trade mark of success. Value is the true test of cheapness.

My Fall line is complete—the finest ever brought to this valley.

While leather has advanced 25 per cent. my prices are the same as I purchased ahead of the advance.

Always some specialties. Give me a call.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

IMPORTANT.—Our Holiday Gift Business will be larger this year than ever before. We shall do it better—start it earlier. Will have many important openings during November. Deliveries will be timed to exactly suit the purchaser.

Our Stock

...OF...

Overcoats, Reefers, Storm Coats and Heavy Blizzard Garments

For Men, Boys and Children,

Is very Complete.

—:—

We never have shown such an assortment of

FANCY STIFF BOSOM SHIRTS.

—:—

We are fully prepared for all emergencies in all Departments.

—:—

Do not forget the Ladies' Department.

—:—

Montgomery & Co.,
BELLEFONTE.

EMPIRE
HAND LAUNDRY
Centre Hall, Pa.
Jacob H. Zong, - Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

JOHN KNARR,
Agent for Centre Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1899. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21 1899

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.08 p. m., Baltimore 11.56 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 3. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.28 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 2.55 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.35 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.01 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.58 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.55 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 2. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.03 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.25 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm, (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.23 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 58	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.50 a. m., 7.15, a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.50 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.55, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼ P M	8¼ P M	2¼ A M	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	1¼ A M	7¼ A M	11¼ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte		6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville		6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris		6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer		6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters		6 50	10 55	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore		6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Briarly		7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle		7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing		7 08	11 08	4 54
5 46	12 26	8 07	Krumrine		7 17	11 20	5 03
5 35	12 24	8 04	Struble		7 20	11 24	5 07
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn		7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College		7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1 P M	No 5 P.m.	No 3 P. m.	May 18, 1896. Lv.	Ar.	Read Up. No 6 P m	No 4 P. m.	No 2 a. m.
7 20	7 30	3 45	BELLEFONTE		10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh		9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion		9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park		9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles		9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG		9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown		9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany		9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Hoston		9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR		9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale		9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.		9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville		9 08	5 18	9 15
8 28	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs		9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona		8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL		8 52	5 05	9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	4 00		‡7 25
‡10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T	Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		‡8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamecua.)		‡4 30		
7 25	‡9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)				‡7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.		Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Wm. Recd, of Milroy, is staying at the home of his aunt, Mrs. McCully.

——Mrs. Susan McCulley, quite an aged lady, is quite ill from infirmities incident to old age.

——Rev. J. M. Rearick is attending the Lutheran conference in session this week at Salona.

——Clyde Smith went to Lewisburg yesterday afternoon after being home for nearly two weeks.

——Mrs. W. A. Jacobs has been ill during the last week from a slight attack of heart trouble.

——Mrs. Julia Lively, of Flemington, Pa., was the guest of her friend, Mrs. N. Benner, last week.

——Mrs. Emma A. Fisher, of Boalsburg, is at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Jacobs, since last week.

——Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kurtz went to Philadelphia and West Chester on Monday to remain this week.

——Ex-Co. Commissioner John Wolf, of Rebersburg, was a visitor in town over Sunday with relatives.

——Harrison Walker, Esq., and C R. Kurtz, of Bellefonte, drove over to spend Sunday in Centre Hall.

——Will R. Keller, son of drayman Peter Keller, has gone to Munson, this county, where he has secured employment.

——Mrs. John Huff returned to her home at Lamar on Monday morning, after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Crawford.

——Miss Elsie Foreman, who had been visiting her aunt at Pine Grove Mills, Mrs. John Homan, is home again with her father.

——Will Odenkirk has been at Paddy Mountain Tunnel the last week in charge of the railroad station during the absence of that operator.

——Wm. H. Keller, who is a sawyer in a mill above Williamsport, came home last week to attend the election, and spend a week or two with his family.

——Prof. B. M. Wagenseller left on Friday afternoon to spend several days at Milton and Selinsgrove, returning on Monday morning to resume his school work.

——Mr. S. P. Hennigh, living east of Potters Mills, was a pleasant visitor while in town on Monday. He was accompanied by his two bright young sons, David and Ellis.

——Dr. S. C. Jacquemin, of Blossburg, Pa., has decided to locate at Centre Hall, and open a dental parlor. He has rented the dwelling to be vacated by Geo. Mowery, who moves to Lewistown.

——Mr. A. O. Detwiler, of near Colyer, was a caller yesterday. He purchased a few days ago the truck farm from C. A. Buttorff, at Colyer, and is thinking seriously of taking possession himself in the spring.

——John Van Pelt arrived yesterday morning from Hastings, Pa., where he has been employed in the coal office of Duncan & Spangler. John will remain at home for some time, and will not return for the present.

——Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Van Pelt arrived here on Tuesday afternoon from Ithica, N. Y., on a visit among friends in their old home. They will remain a couple weeks while Geary can look after his business interests here.

——Ex-Sheriff John Spangler left Tuesday afternoon for Philadelphia, where he will be the guest of his son, Col. J. L. Spangler. He will remain until ready to come home, and proposes taking in all sights in that section before doing so.

——Samuel Ruhl, a member of the G. A. R., of Philipsburg, came to Centre Hall last Saturday, as the officer detailed for inspection of Samuel Shannon Post. He could not perform his duties, being summoned home by illness in his family.

——Mr. J. B. Fleisher, of Binghampton, N. Y., arrived on Saturday, on a visit to his sister, and to attend to some business in connection with settling up the estate of his father. Mr. Fleisher has been very successful in the business world, amassing quite a fortune.

——Sheriff-elect Cyrus Brumgard was in town Monday for a short time on his way to Bellefonte. He has been kept busy receiving congratulations over the large vote given him, but he's the same Cyrus as of old, and not in the least affected by his great popularity.

——Thomas Sankey and William Stover took their departure yesterday from Spring Mills, for Freeport, Ill., where the boys will again resume their positions. They have been at their old homes for the last couple months having a good time and will now get down to work again.

——Dr. E. J. Wolf, of the Gettysburg, Pa., Lutheran Theological Seminary, was here on a visit with relatives over Sunday. On Sunday morning he filled the pulpit for Rev. Rearick, and delivered a sermon that was forceful. The Dr. is endeavoring to raise funds to liquidate an indebtedness on his institution.

——Rev. Rhoads, Will Rearick and Al. Krape who were out hunting for deer last week with the "Regulars," came home on Saturday, and went in again early Monday morning to join "de gang." They hadn't any deer up to that time, but there's plenty of fun they are having. The boys will come home this week.

——Harry L. Camp, for several years the traveling representative through the eastern states for a large Chicago candy house, has received the promotion to be superintendent of all the salesmen of the firm. Besides having the direction of the many salesmen, he will also have control of the "Crackerjack" department, a line in which Harry met with great success in marketing. He is the son of Mr. W. R. Camp, now residing in Tyrone, and for many years the family were residents of Centre Hall. Harry is married and lives with his family at Tyrone, but will be compelled to move to Chicago in assuming his new position.

BOALSBURG.

A Letter of Interest from that Busy Town and Vicinity.

Mrs. John From spent several days last week at Tyrone.

All persons who wish to go hunting on Saturdays, should not fail to go with Hower and Dinges.

Nannie Baily, who for several weeks has been visiting her sister near Pittsburg returned home.

L. W. Kimport was the first one to slaughter hogs in this vicinity. Pork seems very scarce this fall.

John Wieland and his mechanics are busily engaged in constructing sleighs and sleds for his winter trade.

Dr. Holloway next Friday evening will deliver his lecture, "Sights and Insights of Europe" in the Lutheran church. Admission 15 cents.

Walter Shutt, of Boalsburg, and Annie Johnson, Pleasant Gap, were married last week above town, at the home of Mr. Heddinger, by Rev. A. A. Black.

A party went into the Meadows during the first week of the season, and Harry Bailey succeeded in downing a small doe and that is the only venison that has come to town this fall.

Adam Hosterman and daughter and several other residents drove to Huntingdon, and spent several days at the home of his son Henry, who is employed at the Blair paper works.

The Republican party brought the following persons home for election: Harry Hess, Math. Goheen, Frank Fisher, and Samuel Woods, from Philadelphia, and George Hunter, from Latrobe.

About one hundred scholars are enrolled in the Boalsburg schools at this time; the scholars are about all in. The schools are progressing nicely under experienced and able teachers, and cannot help but be successful.

A party from Shingletown and vicinity are camping at Laurel Run; by Saturday night they had three of the fleet footed animals. These parties anticipate remaining in their respective camps till next Saturday, and possibly longer.

Hunting has so taken possession of the people of our community that even one of the women has frequently been seen shouldering a shot gun and going to the mountains for a day's hunt. We have not heard however of her ever bringing any game home.

Mrs. P. H. Meyer spent part of last week at Spring Mills. Philip, the day after election went into his corn field and with some assistance until Saturday night had his corn all husked. He is now ready to take upon himself the responsibility of the office to which his friends have elected him.

Our community is well represented this fall in the mountains. The Modocs last Wednesday went to camp at Stone creek. Several persons came from their camp on Sunday and report having sighted several deer, and even got several shots, but none effective. The Reilly party located Wednesday morning at the Bear Meadows. Some of the party returned Saturday with no venison.

SPRING MILLS

Current Comments and Observations by Our Scribe.

Harry Frankenberger has changed his residence, moved on the "hill," into the dwelling formerly occupied by Mr. Feteroff.

R. G. Kennelley, B. F. Kennelley, Harry Confer, the four Sweetwood brothers, Robert Couldron, Jerry Zettle, C. Gentzel, George Fredericks and Perry Alters, a dozen of our Nimrods, left on Monday last for a weeks' sport, gunning particularly, in the Seven mountains. They established their camp in the Wild Cat Gap. Venison will be plenty next week—perhaps.

When Mr. Ruhl commenced the restaurant business in the village, he asked our merchants as a special favor, not to deal in oysters, but to give him an opportunity to build up a trade in that line with his time and attention. This request was cheerfully complied with, and in consequence Mr. Ruhl has secured quite a large oyster trade. But of late a huckster of our neighborhood not satisfied with dealing in butter, eggs and poultry, and being aware of the understanding Mr. Ruhl had with our merchant is, notwithstanding peddling oysters from house to house from one end of the village to the other, of course his sales are limited, as our people do not approve of such proceedings. No one questions the peddler's right to buy and sell what he pleases, but in this case would it not be better policy, and more creditable to act with the other merchants, and abstain from dealing in oysters.

A day or two since in conversation with a friend about the business outlook, politics and that favorite Republican song of prosperity, when I remarked that I would be really glad to see some evidence that prosperity was a reality—a fact and not a mere phantom or delusion. He laughingly replied evidences, why you can have all the evidence you want, you have it right here in your own vineyard, you know as well as I do that some men are so very busy, so surcharged with prosperity that they are forced to toil on Sunday. Six working days are not sufficient, one man he was informed was so overloaded with prosperity during the week, that he was obliged to tar paint his roof on Sunday. Now he continued with a smile, isn't that prosperity? Of course that is prosperity with a vengeance, only it seems a trifle rough on the moral law.

COBURN.

A Child Found Dead in Bed.—Death of Mrs. John Hoover.

N. B. Schaeffer, of near Centre Hall, was a visitor to this place Tuesday.

The meteoric shower failed to materialize Tuesday night, clouds interfering.

Mrs. J. E. Kooney and children, after spending three weeks at Harrisburg, returned home one day last week.

The livery sale of T. B. Witmyer on Tuesday afternoon was well attended, and the articles sold brought fair prices.

J. F. Garthoff, our corpulent Justice, had a quiet wedding on Tuesday evening; the contracting parties being Mr. John E. Mullen and Miss Viola Auman, both of Penn township.

The infant child of Robert C. and Sarah Fryer died some time during Monday night. On Tuesday morning when its mother awoke she was horrified to find that her child was dead. The cause of its sudden death is unknown.

The remains of Sutan Hoover, wife of John Hoover, of near this place, were brought to this place on Tuesday morning from Danville, Pa., whither she had been taken and lodged in the hospital for the insane, about three weeks ago. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at Paradise church on Wednesday forenoon; she was aged about sixty-five years. Her maiden name was Sanders, sister to Jacob Sanders, and of Mrs. T. F. Auman, of Green Briar.

MILLHEIM.

The Citizens Tender Sheriff-Elect Brungart a Reception.

Mrs. Christian Miller, of Coburn, spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. Sara Orndorf is entertaining her sister from Huntingdon this week.

Charles Bassler, of Freeburg, is staying at the home of Mr. Spigelmyer at present.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mauck, of Nittany, visited their daughter Mrs. I. C. Smith, on Penn street, over last Sunday.

Druggist Morris, Barber Springer, Blacksmith Fisher, Noey Stover and a Mr. Hoffman, from Millersburg, spent a few days in Little Sugar valley hunting pheasants. They returned on Friday evening with a fine string of birds.

Cap. Keiss, a traveling salesman from Philadelphia, spent Sunday in Millheim. The Captain spent four years with Dewey on the water. He is a very pleasant gentleman and brim full of sailor's yarns. He thinks Mr. Dewey the finest Naval officer in America.

On last Thursday evening the Millheim Band proceeded to the residence of Sheriff-elect Brungart, and gave him a serenade. After the band had discoursed some excellent music Mr. Brungart in his characteristic style made a neat and appropriate address. Prof. Rothrock, although a Republican, followed Mr. Brungart, complimenting the people on their choice. Editor Raine was the last speaker. He became quite eloquent, displaying oratory, until the audience became hilarious. This was the editor's first effort before a Millheim audience, but he proved equal to the occasion.

TUSSEYVILLE BUDGET.

The Events of the Week as Seen by an Alert Scribe.

We are glad to hear that Edna Ishler is improving.

Charles Bitner, of Joplin, Missouri, is still seen in this vicinity.

Mrs. George Burchfield and children are visiting her mother, Mrs. McClellan.

W. C. Love went to Bellefonte Monday to secure employment. Hope he met with success.

The Evangelical Association has quite an interesting meeting; they have had several converts.

From present indications there will be several weddings in Tusseyville and vicinity between this and spring.

Mrs. Mary B. Fortney expects to leave on Wednesday for Lancaster, where she will spend the winter.

Dr. E. J. Wolf delivered quite an interesting discourse in the Union church in behalf of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, which was repaired several years ago. The amount received was about $65.

For the Season of 1899–1900.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the season of 1899 and 1900:

Mexico and California.—A forty-five day tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, February 13. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico and eighteen in California. The party will travel over the entire route by the "Mexico and California Special," the finest train that crosses the continent.

Florida.—Four tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia January 23, February 6 and 20, and March 6. The first three of these admit of a sojourn of two weeks in the "Flowery State." Tickets for the fourth tour will be good to return by regular trains until May 31, 1900.

Tickets for the above tours will be sold from all principal points on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For detailed itineraries, giving rates and full information, address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore; C. Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

Blacksmiths Will Organize.

A call was issued last week for a convention of the blacksmiths and carriage builders of Centre county to be held in the court house at Bellefonte Wednesday, November 22, for the purpose of organizing an association to be known as the Blacksmiths' Association of Centre county. The purpose of the organization is the better protection of the blacksmith's and carriage builders of this county against the infringement of foreign trade and workmen.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	29
Barley	
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	20
Lard	6
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	20
Rye	40
Barley	30

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	67
Wheat, white	63
Corn ears	35
Shelled Corn	36
Rye	40
Oats	22
Barley	30
New Potatoes	30
Eggs	20
Butter	25
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

From New Zealand.

Reefton, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1896. I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medcines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANELEBURY.

For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

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Young Men—Young Women
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4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults...	.25
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7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
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11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
17	Piles, External or Internal	.25
18	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
21	Asthma, Difficult Breathing	.25
22	Ear Discharge, Earache	.25
23	Scrofula, Swellings and Ulcers	.25
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34	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria	.25
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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Feeding Pine Boughs—Ways of Saving the Moisture A Good Business Cow Growing Tall Meadow Oat Grass, etc., etc.

Feeding Pine Boughs.

It used to be an old custom when we were young to bring to the sheep yard a load of pine boughs every winter, possibly several times in the winter, when the snow was on the ground. They would eat them greedily, and it was thought that the resin or some other quality in the needles was beneficial to their health. Spruce and fir are said not to be as good as pine and hemlock, but, where we were brought up, the white pine was more common than the other evergreens, and was most frequently used. We have heard but little lately about feeding them to sheep, and perhaps with the more modern methods of feeding, especially when ensilage and grain are given, they are not needed, but a half century ago they were thought very important, acting as a tonic, and perhaps, to some extent, as a worm medicine.

Ways of Saving the Moisture.

Experiments carried on at the Kansas station to test the relative efficiency of different kinds of culture in conserving soil moisture showed that simple ploughing while the soil was in good condition was as efficacious as ploughing followed by planking, rolling, harrowing or sub-surface packing. Disking was found to be a good means of saving moisture but was not equal to ploughing.

The importance of ploughing stubble ground as early as possible while moisture is still in the soil was shown by experiments in two years. Early ploughing left the ground in good condition, a regards soil moisture, for wheat seeding, while late-ploughed ground was found to be dangerously dry.

A Good Business Cow.

This is the way Professor Robertson, the Commissioner of Agriculture for Canada, describes what he calls a "good business cow."

"Her power of service will be indicated by certain external points. She should have a large, long udder, of elastic, fine quality; a mellow, movable skin covered with soft, silky hair; a long, large barrel, hooped with flat ribs, broad and wide apart; a broad loin, spreading out into broad, long hind quarters; an open twist, with rather thin hips, and a lean neck of symmetrical length, carrying a clean cut, fine face, with prominent eyes. A cow with these points has ability to serve a man well if she gets a fair chance. That her calves may have powers equal to or rather better than her own, care should be exercised in their breeding. The best blood of the breed adapted to the farmer's purpose should be used to enlarge, and not to lessen, the working capacity to be transmitted to her calves."

Growing Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

Meadow oat grass has been recommended for general culture, and although it has not been adopted widely for general farm use, it probably has its place. The North Dakota station ha been stesting it, and it grows well and produces considerable forage per acre. The plat yielded at the rate of over one ton per acre, and this was new seeding. When it becomes well established it produces an abundant supply of foliage, and is also valuable as a pasture plant, for after being cut, or grazed close, it grows up quickly, forming a heavy aftermath. It grows rapidly on a deep sandy soil when once naturalized.

It was quite popular in New England for a time, and when it was introduced west of the Mississippi attracted considerable attention. In Kansas it exceeded in vigor of growth any tame grass ever introduced. It was more desirable than orchard grass because it endured severe and protracted droughs better. The only drawback was the quality of the hay, which was inferior to timothy and orchard grass. One of its strong points is its earliness, producing pasture for stock ahead of any other variety. If cut early it makes a finely flavored hay, but is usually coarse. Chemical analysis shows that it contains a fair percentage of muscle forming material. About two bushels of seed to an acre are usually sown on well prepared land and covered by means of a light harrow or roller.

Cost of Chickens and Eggs.

For more than three years the writer has kept a strict account with his poultry, charging it with all the feed the flocks have consumed and crediting eggs and sales of poultry. Two years of this time the fowls were kept penned up the year through and were fed everything they had to eat. During the last year the flocks have been given the liberty of the farm, being allowed to run about the barns, stock yards and the nearby fields. This account has been kept long enough for the law of aevrage to apply and we think we have a pretty good idea of chickens and eggs.

We find it costs about 55 cents to keep a hen a year when she is penned up, and something less than 35 cents when she is allowed to forage for insects, seeds and the waste grain always to be found on a farm. Young chickens cost about 15 cents the first ten weeks of their lives and after that they cost more, as their capacity to consume food increases with length of days.

It costs 4¾ cents a dozen to produce eggs where hens are penned and less than 4 cents where they have their liberty. The penned hens produced nearly two dozen eggs, each, more than those having a free run.

This last result was somewhat surprising and no doubt much of the difference is due to the fact that where hens run at large more or less of their eggs are lost by being laid in secret places or devoured by vermin of one sort or another. The fact that poultry pays even in those places where eggs bring a low price in summer is shown by this record. The results agree quite closely with those attained at two experiment stations where poultry has been subject to careful tests.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

How Plants Feed.

When a stock grower wishes to raise healthy stock he has his animals well groomed and fed. When a farmer raises fine crops he sees to it that they are properly cultivated and manured. In some respects the feeding capacities of animals and plants are the same, in others they are quite different. For instance, animals and plants must be able to digest their food for proper nourishment, yet the former can eat solid food while the latter can only absorb it in a liquid or gaseous state. The success, therefore, in raising animals or growing plants is dependent upon the practical observation of these two distinguishing characteristics.

Plants get their foods either from the air or from the soil. From the air they take certain elements which go to make up their organic structure. Although the air contains abundance of nitrogen, still there is only one class of plants which can absorb this material from that source, and this is the leguminous family, among which may be mentioned clovers and peas. From the soil comes all mineral food. The various elements, however, are usually present in the soil in sufficient quantities with the exception of phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen, and sometimes lime; hence the farmer who feeds his soil has only to look after supplying these ingredients. The plant takes in these elments from the soil through the roots very much on the same principle that a sponge absorbs water. It is evident, therefore, that the food materials must be in a liquid condition before they can be absorbed by the plant. It should be the aim, therefore, of every farmer to get his soil in the very best possible condition so that the fertilizers can act to the best advantage. The soil should be as porous as possible, in order that the plant roots can move about freely in search of nourishment; rough, lumpy soil prevents the spreading of roots and the consequent absorption of nourishment, which means a curtailment of the yield.

It often happens that a soil deficient in plant food will fail to respond to an application of fertilizers, such may be caused by several things, one of which is the time of application. The usual practice is to put on the fertilizing materials about planting time, and very often they do not have a chance to pass from solid into liquid state. They are, therefore, of no benefit to the plant. Again, on account of the poor physical condition of the soil, the fertilizers may not become properly disseminated and of course do not render full benefit to the growing crop.

The plan most common now is to apply the mineral fertilizers, that is the phosphoric acid and potash, some months before planting and the nitrogen at planting time. The potash salts and phosphates will not leach out of the soil, and there is no danger of loss in this direction. In the case of the nitrogen, however, this material ought to be applied only when needed by the plants, as it is very soluble and may leach out of the soil.

FARM AND GARDEN HINTS.

Short grass cut with a lawn mower is a good green food for fowls.

Fowls will fly over a high fence if there is anything at the top for them to fly at. Don't put on a top rail. Use a small wire.

Celery grown in spent hotbeds does not yield as well as when grown in cold frames.

Feed skunks and similar pests a lump of lard with strychnine inside, but keep away the dogs and cats.

One breed is enough on any farm; two breeds make extra work and more than that is a real nuisance.

As pigs increase in age it may be well to increase slightly the proportion of corn in order to make the ration a little more carbonaceous toward the finishing period.

Don't compel the workhorse to go from morning until noon without drinking. The horse becomes thirsty as often as does the man who uses him.

Cost of raising a broiler two and a half pounds in weight ought not to be over 25 cents on the farm. There is room enough for profit for the grower who knows how to get a good hatch and keep them alive.

There are only three things necessary for successful bee culture. One should know what to do, how to do it, and then do it in time. If these are observed you cannot fail.

Worms come close to the top of the soil after the rain. If the surface of the run is hardened a few strokes of the spade will turn up hundreds of these, greatly to the delight of the fowls.

The Ohio experiment station concludes that so far as a single season's work can show there is no superiority of the factory mixed over the home mixed of equivalent composition, and that the cost of the fertilizer is greatly reduced by home mixing.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The United States Court of Appeals at St. Louis has decided that the only case in which suicide invalidates a life insurance policy is when the individual contemplated suicide on taking out the policy.

A scientific gentleman now insists that baldness in a man is indicative of intellectuality. This being true the wife has her opportunity of having an intellectual husband.

British officers think they must stand up during battle, even when their men are lying down. There is no excuse for such bravado. Officers are needed to direct their men and not to become martyrs to a mistaken idea of what constitutes courage.

With a refrigerator in every house, cold storage warehouses in every city, and refrigerator cars on every railroad, it is a little difficult to realize that the process of freezing articles of food to prevent decomposition was not perfected until a little less than twenty years ago.

The mere giving of money seldom makes a man popular. By instinct the public passes judgment upon the giver and the gift. If the motive was mean, the return in praise and honor will be small.

A curious fact noted in the English lunacy statistics is that the females outnumber the males in a very considerable degree, especially in the London institutions, whereas in this country, even in the State of Massachusetts, where in the general population, the females far outnumber the males, an even ratio is maintained in the insane population.

Our next census will show a population of about seventy-five millions, says The Ladies' Home Journal. To complete this count within the required thirty days about fifty thousand census enumerators will be employed. It will be necessary for them to count at the rate of two and a half million persons per day, or even faster. The population of all cities and towns of over eight thousand must be enumerated within a period of two weeks.

Business has been broadened so much within recent years, that to succeed in it requires as great if not greater mental capacities than are called into requisition in the professions. To manage an establishment employing thousands of people; to correctly gauge public wants and supply them at a profit; to seek, discover, and develop new markets—all involve qualities of foresight and execution that the commander of an army or the executive of a nation would find extremely useful. The recognition of this fact has done much to lift mercantile life to the high estimation which it at present enjoys.

Even Russia is coming to us. After looking over the field thoroughly that nation has resolved to use an American railway brake. Inasmuch as most of her locomotives, together with a large amount of the steel rails used upon her roadbeds are of American manufacture, she can be almost given the credit of running an American railway system.

General Funston is not only a hero but a truth teller as well. He won't accept a sword with an inscription on it, purporting to quote an expression never used by him. While he did not say he could hold a certain position until his regiment was mustered out, no one doubts that he would have done so had it been necessary. Nevertheless, one must admire the spirit of a man who doesn't want glory that is not belonging to him. Such men are not too common.

A test case brought by the City of Milwaukee, Wis., under an anti-smoke ordinance, has been lost, the court ruling that the city had failed to establish the fact that the black smoke was a nuisance. The evidence introduced by the City Attorney consisted of photographs showing dense smoke issuing from a brewery's chimney, the testimony of persons living near who had seen the smoke, and the reports of tests made by the officers of the Health Department. The Court did not consider the constitutionality of the law.

The great leisure for research which is made in Germany universities can be understood by reading the figures published in Science. Twenty-two per cent of the professors in the German universities are engaged in lecturing or in laboratory supervision from two to six hours a week, and fifty-one per cent from seven to twelve hours. Of the associate professors sixty per cent are engaged from two to six hours per week, and of the privat-docents eighty-three per cent; only four per cent of all privat-docents are engaged in lecture or laboratory supervision more than twelve hours a week.

Modern inventiveness has set artillery, always the chief arm of defense, in the first rank of means of offense in war. It is hardly extravagant to say that a war between any two civilized nations to-day, without gross inequality in other respects, would be an easy victory for that which was distinctly superior in possession and skilled use of modern artillery. This has been clearly recognized in Europe for some years, and the contention among nations has been for superior equipment and drill in rapid fire field guns. The mobile, quick-action field piece is a natural development of the principle of the long-range magazin rifle. It adds weight and range and volume to that envelopment of an attacking or resisting force with a rain of bullets long before it is near enough for fighting on the old tactics which has changed the whole art of war. Modern artillery and the modern rifle practice out of which it has grown have been almost as revolutionary as gunpowder on its first introduction.

The extent to which machinery is supplanting hand-labor in the coal-mines appears in a recent report of the Ohio Mine Inspector. Of the year's coal production of 14,058,135 tons in that state, 5,252,588 tons were mined by machinery. This is a gain over the preceding year of 1,147,474 tons, and is the greatest amount by that method in the state's history. The year's increase equals the entire amount of machine-mined coal during the year 1890, and is nearly 250,000 tons in excess of that so produced during 1889. Other figures in the report are of interest as showing the benefits of mine supervision in the lessened roll of injuries and deaths. There were 270,463 tons of coal produced to each life that was lost, and 90,736 tons mined to each person who was seriously injured. There was one fatality for every 563 persons employed, and one injury to each 102 persons engaged in the industry.

The question as to whether the rich man can get more out of life than the man of moderate means has received a fresh illustration from the report of a recent speculation on the Stock Exchange in which the son of the leading Standard Oil magnate is said to have cleared a half million of dollars. If that is the best use to which this favored youth can put his life and talents, then his share in this world's blessing's is small indeed and he is not to be envied observes the New York World. If out of all the possible opportunities offered him he appreciates only the chance of becoming a sordid gambler—a greedy grabber of other people's money—he is as poor as if he needed his gains to live on. If at the age of ambition and aspiration, of generous sentiments and high ideals, this young man sees in life only a chance of heaping up money which he cannot spend and does not know how rightly to use, his life is a failure and his fortune not a distinction but a degradation. Sad and melancholy beyond expression is this illustration of all that boundless wealth can do for the heir to one of the greatest fortunes in the world.

A notable change in lumbering operations in Maine is the substitution of the saw for the axe in felling trees. The experiment was first tried in 1898, and with such success that the more progressive lumbermen are now planning to use it altogether. Much is gained in point of time and wages, the choppers being regarded as expert employees, and being paid accordingly. Another important gain is the saving of lumber. Formerly it was a common thing to see all over a lot stripped of trees stumps from two to three feet above the ground. This part of the tree was the very best, both because it was free from knots and because it was the largest part of the tree in girth. By using the saw the trees may be cut off nearer the ground and a big saving made. Of course, as in all such labor-saving changes, a labor question is involved. Many of the choppers, upon a report that saws were to be used the past year, threatened to rebel, but their grievances were met for the time being by an arrangement whereby they were to use the axe in places where the saw would be inconvenient, and in the trimming of logs felled by the saws.

Got Their Mail at Sea.

An unusual incident happened on the homeward voyage of the Castle liner Carisbrook Castle, which brought the last mail but one from the Cape. The English letters not having arrived before the Lismore Castle sailed from Cape Town for home, the captain of the Carisbrook Castle, which was to sail the following day, good-naturally undertook to deliver the letters to the disappointed passengers on the Lismore Castle on the high seas.

On overtaking the Lismore Castle the captain had the letters inclosed in a tin box and soldered up. This was put into a flour barrel, with a pole attached flying a red flag, and having passing the Lismore Castle and got well ahead of her, the barrel was dropped overboard, the captain of Carisbrook at the same time hoisting a signal which had been pre-arranged. The Lismore Castle coming up on her coarse in due time picked up the barrel, and so the passengers received their anxiously waited news from home. They expressed their gratitude on their arival in England by sending to the commander of the Carisbrook Castle a beautifully illuminated address, on which was depicted a barrel floating on the high seas bearing a red flag, the barrel being supported by two pretty sea-maidens.—London Chronicle.

He Was His Own Dentist.

A Foxcraft man who was suffering from a toothache while "seven miles from a dentist," attended to the aching molar himself by tying a fish line around it, fastening the other end of the line to a hook in the post of the piazza and sitting down quickly. This reminds a Bath man of a neighbor of his who always extracted his own teeth. If an upper one he tied a string around it, with a heavy weight at the other end of the line, mounted to the haymow and dropped the stone. If a lower tooth was the one aching, he stood on the floor and threw the weight up over a door.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

TWO COINCIDENCE STORIES.

Told in Good Faith in a Club Where All Romancing Is Barred.

It was the secretary's turn to tell a yarn to his fellow members of the Coincidence Club. The Coincidence Club, by the way, has no cumbersome machinery. It has members and officers, meets once a week to tell queer stories along the line suggested by its name, and everything but the strict truth is barred.

"I've got two stories, much alike, to tell. There's nothing dramatic or sensational about them. They struck me as queer, though. You know I'm a lawyer. One day a man named Dodge brought in a letter of introduction to me from a friend out West. He had a simple sort of a case, and I asked him to come back at 3 o'clock that afternoon. Then I went over to the criminal court on business that kept me till within a few minutes of 3 o'clock. As I entered my office there was a man sitting in the shadow. Without really looking at him, and with my mind full of the appointment I said, as I went to my private office:

"'How are you, Mr. Dodge? I'll see you in a minute.'

"Pretty soon I rang and told the office boy to show in Mr. Dodge. The man came in and he wasn't my Mr. Dodge at all. Imagine my surprise when he said:

"'How did you know my name?'

"At the same time he handed me a letter of introduction from a friend in down East. His name was Dodge, all right, and he had a case. I gasped over the oddity of the situation, explained the coincidence to my visitor, and even showed him the other letter of introduction. But the man did not believe me. He evidently thought I was a liar. A few minutes later in came the first Mr. Dodge, and we had a good laugh over it.

"The other coincidence was this: I got letters from two friends—one west of Chicago and one south, asking me to collect claims against a big Chicago firm and a big insurance company with an agency in Chicago. I telephoned and made appointment with representatives of each of the concerns—one at 12 and the other at 12:30 o'clock. I went out on an errand and was delayed till 12:30 o'clock. When I came in both men were waiting. Strange as it may seem, both men were named Rose. I introduced them. One was originally from Rhode Island and the other from Connecticut. As far as they could figure out they were not related. I've used false names, but otherwise the stories are strictly true, and can be proven by evidence that will pass muster in a court of law."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Meaning of the Word "Oom."

"Many persons in this country—and well informed persons, too—have an idea that the word 'oom,' as applied to President Kruger of the Transvaal, means uncle," said a man who has passed the best years of his life in South Africa. "This is an error, as the word is a Zulu word, meaning chief, or ruler. 'Oom' Paul simply means 'Chief Paul,' and nothing else.

"There are hundreds of 'ooms' among the Zulus, whose language has entered largely into the daily life of the Boers. The main ruler, when he wishes to confer a favor upon a subject, makes him an 'oom' of a certain territory, over which the new ruler has absolute sway, subject, of course, to the restrictions placed upon him by the main 'oom.'

"Then the minor 'oom' may wish to confer a favor upon one or more of his subjects. He gives him a sub-division of the territory over which he presides, and confers upon him the title of 'oom,' or chief; so you see, there are hundreds of 'ooms' in Zululand, and as President Kruger is the ruler of the South African republic he is naturally 'Oom Paul,' that is, Chief Paul—no uncle about it.

"These Zulu 'ooms' are far more proud and haughty than the North American Indians, and, no matter how insignificant their domain or how few their subjects, will never condescend to talk with any but the chief 'oom' of the white men. They have no use for subordinates, and will see the head chief or none.

"I was present at the time of the surrender of 'Oom Amanzaai,' or Chief Double water, of the Zulus, at the close of the Zulu campaign. I was at a little stream, watering my horse after a long trekk, when five Zulus came up and demanded to see the main 'oom.' Naturally, I took them to Colonel Russell, but with him they would have nothing to do.

"Sir Garnet Wolseley was the 'oom' they wanted to talk with, and no one else would do. So I trekked with the black-skinned beggars 200 miles through the wilderness to a point now known as Point Dunford, where the formal surrender was made. But don't you think for a minute that the Zulus would condescend to surrender to any one but 'Oom' Wolseley."

How She Moved Her Audience to Tears.

"Now, dear," said the great prima donna, addressing her husband, as she sat up in bed to have her toast and coffee, "get the papers and read what they say about my performance last night."

So Signor Montegrippo, who was known in private life as John D. Hankinson, unfolded the Morning Mercury and began looking for "Music and the Drama."

"Ah, here it is," he said, at last. "Now let's see what this pig of a critic knows about the sublime and beautiful. Curse the dog! He has written half a column about Mlle. Spoontoorey, but I don't see your—oh, yes, here! Now listen:

"'Mlle. Montegrippo, as the countess, moved the audience to tears. A——'"

"Oh, Alphonse!" cried the artiste, giving way to her emotion, "how heartless it was of you to refer to him as a pig and a dog! 'Moved the audience to tears!' Ah, how generous of him to say so! I must write a dear, sweet little note with my own hand, thanking him for his kindness in saying this. Ah, that critic of the Mercury is a man who knows his business. Go on, Alphonse, go on. I can't eat until I have heard the rest of it."

"'Moved the audience to tears,'" Signor Montegrippo continued. "'A boy in the gallery was thoughtless enough to applaud after she had finished each of the numbers allotted to her, and she at once responded with an encore.'"

By dodging skillfully the husband of the great prima donna managed to keep from being hit by any of the plates or cups or saucers that were hurled at him, but it took the chambermaid an hour and a half to clear up the wreck.—Chicago Times-Herald.

MAKING BIOGRAPH PICTURES.

The Way the Startling War Pictures Are Procured.

Ten miles from New York and three from Newark lies the ancient city of Belleville, with its hat factory, its copper mill, its five churches, its two academies and its ruins. Happening to pass through it the other day, writes Victor Smith in the New York Press, my attention was arrested by one of the strangest scenes ever presented to this peaceful country. On one side of a tower-like mass of crumbling bricks, stone and mortar a detachment of the Spanish army was drawn up. It was protecting the tower from foreign assault, and there were much firing, running about, waving of arms, kneeling, jumping, ordering, commanding, urging, etc. I failed to catch sight of the foe, but from the manoeuvres of the Spaniards it must have been dangerous.

Suddenly there was a sound of musketry from the woods. A bright yellow negro man, dressed as a Cuban, tumbled from the upper window of the tower, shot through the heart. Then, to my amazement, as soon as he touched the ground and was concealed by the Spaniards, he sprang up, rushed into the tower, ascended the steps and appeared again at the window. The sound of musketry was renewed, and, shot a second time through the heart, our poor Cuban tumbled earthward. But even the two mortal wounds and the terrible falls failed to kill him. He repeated the act without waiting for an encore. Twelve times he was shot through the heart, twelve times he raised his arms to heaven, twelve times he staggered, twelve times he leaned forward in a dying agony and twelve times he reeled and collapsed, contorted, curled up, grasped at invisible support and tumbled to earth. And still he lived.

Before leaving the field I learned that the Spanish army was made up of employes of a biograph company; the tower was a blockhouse in Cuba; the Americans were supposed to be firing on the Spaniards who were protecting said blockhouse; the negro was paid a dollar a fall to act as a Cuban shot in the right spot, etc. The show was intensely realistic, and in a few nights we shall have the whole affair on some stage in town labeled "Defense of the Blockhouse at Guantanamo, in the Late Spanish-American War," or words to that effect. At a convenient distance from the scene at Belleville the biograph was stationed, snapping off pictures at the rate of 200 a minute—positively "without vibration."

In Memory of Leipsic's Battle.

In memory of the great battle fought near Leipsic in 1813—the so-called "battle of the nations"—when between 200,000 and 300,000 Prussians, Russians, Austrians and Swedes under Schwarzenberg defeated 180,000 French troops under Napoleon a "Volkerschlacht monument" will be inaugurated October 18, 1900. A space of more than 40,000 square yards has been given by the city of Leipsic for the purpose, and the mound which will be surmounted by the monument—it will be an immense earthwork 250 feet square at the base—will be thrown up in the course of the coming year. The monument will be about 250 feet high, ad the figure of the archangel Michael, which will stand on the east front, surrounded by war furies and genii of peace, will be about twenty-five feet high. It is expected that the monument will be finished in time for the centennial clebration in 1913. For the inauguration a year hence, the Patriotic League is already aranging for the presence of the Kaiser and the other German sovereigns and princes.—Chicago Record.

Those Awfully Long Words.

At 1 o'clock A. M. the night editor shouted through the speaking tube to the man in the telegraph room whose business it was to supervise the dispatches from the seat of war in the Transvaal and to act as custodian of the Dutch dictionary:

"Glubbings!"

"Ay, ay."

"That last dispatch from Pretoria will have to be cut. It's half a column too long. Come up here and take out a couple of words!"—Chicago Tribune.

Evolution of the Salmon.

When a young salmon is first hatched it is known as a parr; just before it leaves the fresh for the salt water it is called a smolt; when it first returns to spawn it becomes a grilse, and not until it has spawned is it entitled to be dignified by the name of salmon.

Like Finding Money.

The use of the Endless Chain Starch Book in the purchase of "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" starch, makes it just like finding money. Why, for only 5c you are enabled to get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, embossed in gold. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain the beautiful Christmas presents free

A temperance organization which should lay down as its fundamental law abstinence from excessive eating would do away with the greater part of the ordinary sickness among persons who should live up to the law.

Old Case of Tetter in Toes.

"CRAWFORDVILLE, FLA.: Tetterine is worth more than its weight in gold to me. One application cured me of tetter in my toes of seven (7) years' standing. John M. Towles." It cures all skin diseases. At druggists 50 cents a box, or by mail postpaid from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Universal Belief.

Professor—"Now, Mr. Doolittle, what have you learned about your topic, the diamond?" Mr. Doolittle—"That every woman believes it harmonizes exactly with her complexion."—Jewelers' Weekly.

"The Best is Cheapest."

We learn this from experience in every department of life. Good clothes are most serviceable and wear the longest. Good food gives the best nutriment. Good medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is the best and cheapest, because it cures, absolutely CURES, when all others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Kind Friend.

Mudge—A man's life is his own. Now, if I took a fancy to commit suicide, what right would you have to prevent me? Yabsley—I wouldn't even try.—Indianapolis Journal.

All that is best in the great poets of all countries is not what is national in them, but what is universal.—Longfellow.

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Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.

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The Law of Compensation.

From the Argonaut: Richard Cumberland, the playwright, was extremely jealous of his young rival, Richard Sheridan. It is related that he took his children to see one of the first performances of "The School for Scandal," and when they screamed with delight their irritable father pinched them, saying: "What are you laughing at? You should not laugh, my angels; there is nothing to laugh at," adding in an undertone: "Keep still, you little dunces." When this was reported to Sheridan, he said: "It was ungrateful in Cumberland to be displeased with his children for laughing at my comedy, for when I went to see his tragedy I laughed from beginning to end."

Two may talk and one may hear, but three cannot take part in a conversation of the most sincere and searching sort.—Emerson.

Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine Made a New Woman of Mrs. Kuhn.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 64,492]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I think it is my duty to write to you expressing my sincere gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried different doctors, also different kinds of medicine. I would feel better at times, then would be as bad as ever.

"For eight years I was a great sufferer. I had falling of the womb and was in such misery at my monthly periods I could not work but a little before I would have to lie down. Your medicine has made a new woman of me. I can now work all day and not get tired. I thank you for what you have done for me. I shall always praise your medicine to all suffering women."—MRS. E. E. KUHN, GERMANO, OHIO.

"I have taken eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used two packages of your Sanative Wash, also some of the Liver Pills, and I can say that your remedies will do all that you claim for them. Before taking your remedies I was very bad with womb trouble, was nervous, had no ambition, could not sleep, and my food seemed to do me no good. Now I am well, and your medicine has cured me. I will gladly recommend your medicine to every one wherever I go."—MRS. M. L. SHEARS, GUN MARSH, MICH.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Our Father's House—God's Homestead, Builded on the Hills of Heaven, Provides Rooms For All—Vivid Picture of the Celestial Home.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a unique way the heavenly world is discoursed upon by Dr. Talmage in this sermon under the figure of a home; text, John xiv., 2, "In My Father's house are many rooms."

Here is a bottle of medicine that is a cure all. The disciples were sad, and Christ offered heaven as an alterative, a stimulant and a tonic. He shows them that their sorrows are only a dark background of a bright picture of coming felicity. He lets them know that, though now they live on the lowlands, they shall yet have a house on the uplands. Nearly all the Bible descriptions of heaven may be figurative. I am not positive that in all heaven there is a literal crown or harp or pearly gate or throne or chariot. They may be only used to illustrate the glories of the place, but how well they do it! The favorite symbol by which the Bible presents celestial happiness is a house. Paul, who never owned a house, although he hired one for two years in Italy, speaks of heaven as a "house not made with hands," and Christ in our text, the translation of which is a little changed, so as to give the more accurate meaning, says: "In My Father's house are many rooms."

This divinely authorized comparison of heaven to a great homestead of large accommodations I propose to carry out. In some healthy neighborhood a man builds a very commodious habitation. He must have room for all his children. The rooms come to be called after the different members of the family. That is mother's room, that is George's room, that is Henry's room, that is Flora's room, that is Mary's room, and the house is all occupied. But time goes by, and the sons go out into the world and build their own homes, and the daughters are married or have talents enough singly to go out and do a good work in the world. After a while the father and mother are almost alone in the big house, and, seated by the evening stand, they say, "Well, our family is no larger now than when we started together forty years ago." But time goes still further by, and some of the children are unfortunate and return to the old homestead to live, and the grandchildren come with them and perhaps great-grandchildren, and again the house is full.

Millennia ago God built on the hills of heaven a great homestead for a family innumerable, yet to be. At first He lived alone in that great house, but after awhile it was occupied by a very large family, cherubic, seraphic, angelic. The eternities passed on, and many of the inhabitants became wayward and left, never to return, and many of the apartments were vacant. I refer to the fallen angels. Now these apartments are filling up again. There are arrivals at the old homestead of God's children every day, and the day will come when there will be no unoccupied room in all the house.

As you and I expect to enter it and make there eternal residence, I thought you would like to get some more particulars about the many roomed homestead. "In my Father's house are many rooms." You see, the place is to be apportioned off into apartments. We shall love all who are in heaven, but there are some very good people whom we would not want to live with in the same room. They may be better than we are, but they are of a divergent temperament. We would like to meet with them on the golden streets and worship with them in the temple and walk with them on the river banks, but I am glad to say that we shall live in different apartments. "In my Father's house are many rooms." You see, heaven will be so large that if one wants an entire room to himself or herself it can be afforded.

An ingenious statistician, taking the statement made in Revelation, twenty-first chapter, that the heavenly Jerusalem was measured and found to be 12,000 furlongs and that the length and height and breadth of it are equal, says that would make heaven in size 945 sextillion 988 quintillion cubic feet, and then, reserving a certain portion for the court of heaven and the streets and estimating that the world may last a hundred thousand years, he ciphers out that there are over 5,000,000,000,000 rooms, each room seventeen feet long, sixteen feet wide, fifteen feet high. But I have no faith in the accuracy of that calculation. He makes the rooms too small. From all I can read the rooms will be palatial, and those who have not had enough room in this world will have plenty of room at the last. I should not wonder if, instead of the room that the statistician ciphered out as only seventeen feet by sixteen, it should be larger than any of the rooms at Berlin, St. James or Winter palace. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Carrying out still further the symbolism of the text, let us join hands and go up to this majestic homestead and see for ourselves. As we ascend the golden steps an invisible guardsman swings open the front door, and we are ushered to the right into the reception room of the old homestead. That is the place where we first meet the welcome of heaven. There must be a place where the departed spirit enters and a place in which it confronts the inhabitants celestial. The reception room of the newly arrived from this world—what scenes it must have witnessed since the first guest arrived, the victim of the first fratricide, pious Abel! In that room Christ lovingly greets all newcomers. He redeemed them, and He has the right to the first embrace on arrival. What a minute when the ascended spirit first sees the Lord! Better than all we ever read about Him or talked about Him or sang about Him in all the churches and through all our earthly lifetime will it be, just for one second to see Him. The most rapturous idea we ever had of Him on sacramental days or at the height of some great revival or under the uplifted baton of an oratorio is a bankruptcy of thought compared with the first flash of His appearance in that reception room. At that moment when you confront each other, Christ looking upon you and you looking upon Christ, there will be an ecstatic thrill and surging of emotion that beggar all description. Look! They need no introduction. Long ago Christ chose that repentant sinner, and that repentant sinner chose Christ. Mightiest moment of an immortal history—the first kiss of heaven! Jesus and the soul! The soul and Jesus!

But now into that reception room pour the glorified kinsfolk, enough of earthly retention to let you know them, but without their wounds or their sicknesses or their troubles. See what heaven has done for them—so radiant, so gleeful, so transportingly lovely! They call you by name. They greet you with an ardor proportioned to the anguish of your parting and the length of your separation. Father! Mother! There is your child. Sisters! Brothers! Friends! I wish you joy. For years apart, together again in the reception room of the old homestead. You see, they will know you are coming. There are so many immortals filling all the spaces between here and heaven that news like that flies like lightning. They will be there in an instant. Though they were in some other world on errand from God, a signal would be thrown that would fetch them. Though you might at first feel dazed and overawed at their supernal splendor, all that feeling will be gone at their first touch of heavenly salutation, and we will say: "Oh, my lost boy!" "Oh, my lost companion!" "Oh, my lost friend! Are we here together!" What scenes in that reception room of the old homestead have been witnessed! There met Joseph and Jacob, finding it a brighter room than anything they saw in Pharaoh's palace; David and the little child for whom he once fasted and wept; Mary and Lazarus after the heartbreak of Bethany; Timothy and grandmother Lois; Isabella Graham and her sailor son; Alfred and George Cookman, the mystery of the sea at last made manifest; Luther and Magdalene, the daughter he bemoaned; John Howard and the prisoners whom he gospelized, and multitudes without number who, once so weary and so sad, parted on earth, but gloriously met in heaven. Among all the rooms of that house there is no one that more enraptures my soul than that reception room. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Another room in our Father's house is the throne room. We belong to the royal family. The blood of King Jesus flows in our veins, so we have a right to enter the throne room. It is no easy thing on earth to get through even the outside door of a king's residence. During the Franco-German war, one eventide in the summer of 1870, I stood studying the exquisite sculpturing of the gate of the Tuileries, Paris. Lost in admiration of the wonderful art of that gate, I knew not that I was exciting suspicion. Lowering my eyes to the crowds of people, I found myself being closely inspected by the government officials, who from my complexion, judged me to be a German and that for some belligerent purpose I might be examining the gates of the palace. My explanation in very poor French did not satisfy them, and they followed me long distances until I reached my hotel and were not satisfied until from my landlord they found that I was only an inoffensive American. The gates of earthly palaces are carefully guarded, and if so, how much more the throneroom! A dazzling place is it for mirrors and all costly art. No one who ever saw the throneroom of the first and only Napoleon will ever forget the letter N embroidered in purple and gold on the upholstery of chair and window, the letter N gilded on the wall, the letter N chased on the chalices, the letter N flaming from the ceiling. What a conflagration of brilliance the throneroom of Charles Immanuel of Sardinia, of Ferdinand of Spain, of Elizabeth of England, of Boniface of Italy. But the throneroom of our Father's house hath a glory eclipsing all the throne-rooms that ever saw scepter wave or crown glitter or foreign embassador bow, for our Father's throne is a throne of grace, a throne of mercy, a throne of holiness, a throne of justice, a throne of universal dominion. We need not stand shivering and cowering before it, for our Father says we may yet one day come up and sit on it beside Him. "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My throne." You see, we are princes and princesses. Perhaps now we move about incognito, as Peter the Great in the garb of a ship carpenter at Amsterdam or as Queen Tirzah in the dress of a peasant woman seeking the prophet for her child's cure, but it will be found out after a while who we are when we get into the throneroom. Aye, we need not wait until then. We may by prayer and song and spiritual uplifting this moment enter the throneroom. O King, live forever! We touch the scepter and prostrate ourselves at Thy feet.

Another room in our Father's house is the music room. St. John and other Bible writers talk so much about the music of heaven that there must be music there, perhaps not such as on earth was thrummed from trembling string or evoked by touch of ivory key; but, if not that, then something better. There are so many Christian harpists and Christian composers and Christian organists and Christian hymnologists that have gone up from earth, there must be for them some place of especial delectation. Shall we have music in this world of discords and no music in the land of complete harmony?

In that music room of our Father's house you will some day meet the old masters, Mozart and Handel and Mendelssohn and Beethoven and Doddridge, whose sacred poetry was as remarkable as his sacred prose, and James Montgomery and William Cowper, at last got rid of his spiritual melancholy, and Bishop Heber, who sang of "Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strand," and Dr. Baffles, who wrote of "High in yonder realms of light," and Isaac Watts, who went to visit Sir Thomas Abney and wife for a week, but proved himself so agreeable a guest that they made him stay thirty-six years, and side by side Augustus Toplady, who has got over his dislike for Methodists, and Charles Wesley, freed from his dislike for Calvinists, and George W. Bethune, as sweet as a songmaker as he was great as a preacher and the author of "The Village Hymns," and many who wrote in verse or song, in church or by eventide cradle, and many who were passionately fond of music, but could make none themselves, the poorest singer there more than any earthly prima donna and the poorest players there more than any earthly Gottschalk. Oh, that music room, the headquarters of cadence and rhythm, symphony and chant, psalm and antiphon! May we be there some hour when Haydn sits at the keys of one of his own oratorios, and David the psalmist fingers the harp, and Miriam of the Red sea banks claps the cymbals, and Gabriel puts his lips to the trumpet and the four and twenty elders chant, and Lind and Parepa render matchless duet in the music room of the old heavenly homestead! "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Another room in our Father's house will be the family room. It may correspond somewhat with the family room on earth. At morning and evening, you know, that is the place we now meet. Though every member of the household have a separate room, in the family room they all gather, and joys and sorrows and experiences of all styles are there rehearsed. Sacred room in all our dwellings, whether it be luxurious with ottomans and divans and books in Russian lids standing in mahogany case or there be only a few plain chairs and a cradle. So the family room on high will be the place where the kinsfolk assemble and talk over the family experiences of earth, the weddings, the births, the burials, the festal days of Christmas and Thanksgiving reunion. Will the children departed remain children there? Will the aged remain aged there? Oh, no! Everything is perfect there. The child will go ahead to glorified maturity, and the aged will go back to glorified maturity. The rising sun of the one will rise to meridian, and the descending sun of the other will return to meridian. However much we love our children on earth, we would consider it a domestic disaster if they staid children, and so we rejoice at their growth here. And when we meet in the family room of our Father's house we will be glad that they have grandly and gloriously matured, while our parents, who were aged and infirm here, we shall be glad to find restored to the most agile and vigorous immortality there.

I hope none of us will be disappointed about getting there. There is a room for us if we will go and take it, but in order to reach it it is absolutely necessary that we take the right way, and Christ is the way, and we must enter at the right door, and Christ is the door, and we must start in time, and the only hour you are sure of is the hour the clock now strikes, and the only second the one your watch is now ticking. I hold in my hand a roll of letters inviting you all to make that your home forever. The New Testament is only a roll of letters inviting you, as the spirit of them practically says: "My dying yet immortal child in earthly neighborhood, I have built for you a great residence. It is full of rooms. I have furnished them as no palace was ever furnished. Pearls are nothing, emeralds are nothing, chrysoprasus is nothing, illumined panels of sunrise and sunset nothing, the aurora of the northern heavens nothing, compared with the splendor with which I have garnitured them. But you must be clean before you can enter there, and so I have opened a fountain where you may wash all your sins away. Come now! Put your weary but cleansed feet on the upward pathway. Do you not see amid the thick foliage on the heavenly hilltops the old family homestead?" "In my Father's house are many rooms."

How to Get Through the Winter Without a Cold.

"This idea that many people have, that winter is an unhealthy season, is all wrong. Winter is just as healthful as summer, if people will take care of themselves. If you want to go through the winter without a cold, observe these few simple rules:

"Don't overheat your house, and don't stop all ventilation. Sleep in a cool room, but keep warmly covered. Always take off your outdoor wraps when you come in the house, and always put them on when you go out. And, lastly, just as long as there is snow on the ground, don't go without your rubbers. This last rule is the most important of all, for two colds out of three come from wet feet."—The Independent.

Seasoning Timber by Electricity.

The seasoning of timber by means of electricity has passed from the experimental stage to one of assured success. The stick to be treated is immersed in a solution containing 10 per cent of borax, 5 per cent of rosin and three-fourths of 1 per cent carbonate of soda, the borax being used on account of its antiseptic properties and the sodium carbonate to assist in dissolving the resin. A porous tray, the bottom of which is lined with two sheets of canvas, with a sheet of felt between, is placed over the log, and above this is placed a sheet of lead connected with the negative pole of the dynamo. The positive pole of the dynamo is connected with a lead grating, upon which the log to be treated stands. The current is then turned on and the treatment continued six to eight hours. By this simple means the sap is driven out and its place taken by the solution. The various details being thus carried out, the process is accomplished; the log is now withdrawn and seasoned by drying, which requires, under favorable circumstances, a period of several weeks.

Save the Nickels.

From saving, comes having. Ask your grocer how you can save 15c by investing 5c. He can tell you just how you can get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, all for 5c. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

Freight rates in England are considerably higher than in the United States. They are fixed by act of Parliament and set forth in elaborate tables of classification and rates, together with the lines over which such apply.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss:
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

California's dried fruit crop this year is worth approximately $15,000,000.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo. Sold by all druggists.

The Burlington Railroad is talking of conducting a special chicken train once a month.

No Cure, No Pay.

Is the way Findley's Eye Salve is sold. Chronic and granulated lids cured in 30 days; common sore eyes in 3 days, or money back for the asking. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, 25c. box. J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

STORYETTES.

In Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences" there is a story about Thomas Carlyle and his friend Allingham, the poet and essayist, one of the gentlest of men. One thing that would never have occurred to any of his friends as possible was the chance of his taking on himself to dispute with Carlyle. But once when Carlyle was denouncing an English statesman he gently urged that something might be said on the other side. "Eh, William Allingham," Carlyle broke forth, "you're just about the most disputatious man I ever met. Eh, man, when you're in one of your humors you'd just dispute about anything."

Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, who is a descendant of Chief Justice Marshall, visited the Supreme court chambers in Washington recently and was introduced to Justice Harlan by a functionary of the court. She was then seated under the bust of her distinguished ancestor, and Justice Harlan whispered to Chief Justice Fuller: "That little woman there under Marshall's bust is his great-granddaughter." The chief justice looked toward the little woman and then said: "Tell her I am afraid the bust may fall on her." "I'm not afraid," returned Mrs. Hardy; "nothing on earth could please me so much as to have my great-grandfather's head fall on my shoulders."

When Sir John Steel, the noted English sculptor, had the duke of Wellington sitting for a statue he wanted to get him to look warlike. All his efforts were in vain, however, for Wellington seemed, judging by his face, never to have heard of Waterloo or Talavera. At last Sir John lost patience. "As I am going to make this statue of your grace," he exclaimed, "can you not tell me what you were doing before, say, the battle of Salamanca? Were you not galloping about the field cheering on your men to deeds of valor by words and action?" "Bah!" said the duke, in evident scorn. "If you really want to model me as I was on the morning of Salamanca, then do me crawling along a ditch on my stomach with a telescope in my hand."

The laundress is sure of satisfactory results in her work if she uses Ivory Soap. Linens are of immaculate whiteness; no dirt or streaks anywhere. There's no room for criticism in the work when brought home. Ivory Soap is cheaper than common soaps in the end.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'," they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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MUSICAL CLUBS IN SMALL TOWN

Branches of Work It Is Advisable for Them to Take Up.

There is one principle that must be strictly adhered to in any successful village musical society, there must be no drone, says the Ladies' Home Journal. The instant that any one is admitted to membership on any other grounds than ability the decline of the society has begun. Regular attendance can be secured only by arousing the enthusiasm of the members. The one word that expresses the possibilities of concerted instrumental music for the village is orchestra. This word, while rather pretentious in sound, may have an extremely humble application. Orchestra is mentioned as opposed to band; the orchestra, being intended for indoor practice, is capable of exerting a most refining influence. It is to chorus work that the vocal energies of the singers of the town must be mainly devoted, and it is best to assume a high stand from the outset, and establish an "oratorio society," rather than a "chorus" or "choral club." For this purpose a well-balanced group of thirty or forty voices is sufficient if it is composed of members who can really sing. A small chorus of unexpected volume of tone is much more effective than a large one with a disappointing volume. It may be just as well to call attention to the fact that the large music emporiums, especially those in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, are always ready to give advice and assistance in the selection of music where the members of clubs, individually or collectively, do not know just what is best for their purpose.

The Word Won Him.

Sprockett—Wheeler seems to be stuck on that new doctor of his, Skorcha—Yes, he likes his up-to-dateness When Wheeler was sick in bed the first thing the doctor said was: "O! we'll have you on pedals again in a few days."—Catholic Standard and Times.

An Insult to the Dog.

Mr. Newlywed—Why don't you call me a brute and done with it? Mrs. Newlywed—You forget that Fido is present!—Puck.

Ayer's Pills

Is your breath bad? Then your best friends turn their heads aside. A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? The use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

The average duration of strikes in Germany is between six and seven weeks.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lord Salisbury's son, Lord Edward Cecil is with Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1895.

Mrs. Besant has founded a college for Hindoos at Benares.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING BY MAIL.

Quartered Oak Desk, $3.95.

Rings, 25c. to $25.

Lamp, $2.45.

Our Books show that we have nearly two million customers who live in all parts of the world, most of whom depend upon our establishment for their Christmas Gifts—We can take care of your wants also. Money-saving suggestions are made in our 504 page Catalogue which tells of everything to Eat, Wear and Use and offers particular bargains in: Bookcases, Bicycles, Cabinets, Brass Goods, Candles, China Closets, Cigars, Commodes, Couches, Clocks, Jewelry, Desks, Draperies, Pens, Fancy Chairs, Fancy Tables, Fountain Pens, Gold Pencils, Groceries, Lamps, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Musical Instruments, Neckties, Ornaments, Pictures, Pocket Knives, Rockers, Rugs, Shoes, Silverware, Sterling Silver Novelties, Watches, Stools, Tables, etc.

Our Lithographed Catalogue shows Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares and Draperies in their real colors. Carpets sewed free, linings furnished free, and freight prepaid.

Our Made-to-order Clothing Catalogue with samples of cloth attached offers suits and overcoats from $5.95 to $20.00 sent C. O. D. Expressage paid on clothing. We also issue a Special Catalogue of Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines and Bicycles.

All inquiries answered same day as received. We will make your Christmas buying more satisfactory than it has ever been before. Which Catalogue do you want? Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON, BALTIMORE, MD. Dept. 211

CARTER'S INK

Makes writing a comfort.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price. State kind of cather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue C free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

Cures Coughs and Colds Prevents Consumption. All Druggists. 25c.

B N U 46.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS • GIVEN • AWAY. •

The first five persons procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book** from their grocer will each obtain one large 10c package of **"Red Cross" Starch,** one large 10c package of **"Hubinger's Best" Starch,** two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all absolutely free. All others procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book,** will obtain from their grocer the above goods for 5c. **"Red Cross" Laundry Starch** is something entirely new, and is without doubt the greatest invention of the Twentieth Century. It has no equal, and surpasses all others. It has won for itself praise from all parts of the United States. It has superseded everything heretofore used or known to science in the laundry art. It is made from wheat, rice and corn, and chemically prepared upon scientific principles by **J. C. Hubinger, Keokuk, Iowa,** an expert in the laundry profession, who has had twenty-five years' practical experience in fancy laundering, and who was the first successful and original inventor of all fine grades of starch in the United States. Ask your grocers for this Starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Nov. 16

NEW !

New Shoes for Men.
New Shoes for Ladies.
New Shoes for Children.
New Shoes for Babies.

Just Received

A Full Stock of Notions.
Latest Styles of Neckwear.
Great Piles of New Dress Goods.
Underwear from 5c. to 50c.

CALL AND EXAMINE..

While Bright and New - -

F. A. CARSON

POTTERS MILLS.

Horse Ran Four Miles.

On last Saturday a week Wilbur Henney, had a decidedly interesting experience in a runaway in a wild and lonely region of the Seven mountains. In company with Miss Flodie Clements, of this place, Wilbur left early in the morning to erive to McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon county. When they had reached the top of the mountain beyond Pine Grove Mills, they stopped to eat a lunch in the mountain wilds. Both were out of the buggy and Wilbur had taken the bridle off the horse to feed it. The horse was nervous and uneasy, and before he succeeded in getting on the halter the horse made a plunge and upset the buggy. Now thoroughly frightened the horse started on a wild run down the mountain into Stone valley. The road was narrow and the buggy soon righted itself, and the horse ran about four miles before it was caught at a settlement. The top and dash were wrecked, while the shafts, spokes and other parts of the buggy were damaged. The horse was badly cut about the legs. In the struggles the horse got a leg over the shaft cross bar and in this way dragged the buggy along. The harness was badly torn. Wilbur thinks the horse frightened at a bear or some other wild animal in the mountains. Wilbur and Miss Flodia had to walk the distance to where the horse was caught, when repairs were made and they resumed their journey.

Enterprise.

Millheim has citizens that are made of the proper material when it is proposed to push an enterprise for the town's benefit. They have organized a board of trade, and that organization has about secured a shirt factory with about fifty machines, and give employment to at least sixty hands. The citizens subscribed liberally to the project, and the company will have a capital stock of $10,000. With the factory in operation all lines of trade will be benefitted, but it is sadly handicapped without railroad facilities. A trolley line would be a great advantage, and with the public enterprise shown by its citizens, we feel safe in predicting that it will go through in a few years.

Diphtheria.

The Scientific American gives this recipe, which the whole world ought to know. "At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of the child, make the room close, then take a cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts; then hold the cup over a fire, so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter, and the diphtheria will pass out. The fumes of the tar and turpentine will loosen the matter in the throat and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of the physicians."

Could Not be Seen.

That zone of meteors that mother earth was scheduled to pass through some day this week at any time from Monday to this morning, giving us a display of fireworks that was to be magnificent, did not materialize, and we must wait another thirty-three years for another opportunity. Since Monday, the sky was heavily clouded, and the display could not be seen.

For the Clergymen.

Clergymen are interested in the fact that under a new ruling of the general passenger agents' association, a new style of certificate is to be prepared for them. It will cost $1.00, and will entitle them to half rate fares over fifty-seven railroads in the United States.

MANY WANT A POSITION.

Applicants in Plenty for County Office Clerkships.

Now that the election is over and the agony at end for the rival candidates of both parties to secure the good county offices, a gift from the people, there's a grain of satisfaction for all of the defeated Republican aspirants that it is their more lucky opponent who is now beseiged on every hand by Democrats from all parts of the county, for the position of deputy or clerk under the new officials.

Around the county court house are several positions to be filled after January 1st. The Commissioners need a clerk, a position requiring a man of business ability, at a salary of $800 per year, with a couple hundred more to be picked up around the county offices by the right sort of a fellow. There is a lively chase for this job, among them being Recorder J. C. Harper, Deputy Recorder Dukeman, Boyd Musser, and ex-Prothonotary L. A. Schaeffer, all of Bellefonte, and David Keller, son of James A. Keller, east of Centre Hall, and Frank H. Swab, the prominent Linden Hall Democrat. Friends of all these are pushing the claims of each upon Commissioners-elect Heckman and Meyer. For the legal adviser of the board, a position which the present board increased to $400 per year, several Bellefonte attorneys are humping themselves, and prominently mentioned as in the race are, J. C. Meyer and C. M. Bower.

Sheriff-elect Brungard will require a deputy. The one mentioned with the most following, is the present obliging official, Harry Jackson. Harry is very popular and by his conduct in office, he has made a host of friends.

Farmed Cabbage.

W. A. Sandoe tried his luck during the last summer as a cabbage farmer, putting out that article on two town lots, and he was rewarded for his labor by harvesting a crop of 6,200 heads. He sold a small lot of the cabbage, and the bulk he manufactured into sauer kraut, of which he has several hundred gallons in course of process. The finished article he will ship to other markets. He expects to do trucking on a very large scale next year, and bewails the fact that we do not have a canning factory to afford a ready market for all lines of vegetables. This valley is an excellent producer, and such an enterprise would have plenty of material to work on.

Concert Saturday Evening.

The C. M. Parker Concert Company will appear in Grange Arcadia, on Saturday evening next, Nov. 18th. The company is an excellent one, and the town is fortunate in having such a high-class entertaiment. There are six members in the troupe, and each one is an artist. The company is highly recommended in all towns in the state where it has appeared, and has received flattering endorsements. Admission, 25 and 15 cents.

House Burned.

On Wednesday afternoon a house occupied by Charles Nolan, located about two miles below Jacksonville, caught fire and burned to the ground. Part of the household goods were saved. Mrs. Nolen who was sick at the time was carried out on a bed through the flames, thus saving her life.

A Veteran Journalist Dead.

John F. Meginness, a veteran journalist and well-known historian, fell dead on Saturday evening at his home in Williamsport. He was familiarly known throughout this part of the state, under the name of "John of Lancaster." He was born in Lancaster county in 1827, and served through the Mexican war.

Petition for a New Bridge.

The vacation of the pike from Centre Hall to the Mifflin county line, has thrown that road upon Potter township. The supervisor, Adam Krumrine, informs us the red bridge is in unsafe condition and to put it in safe condition would be at the expense of the township. A new county bridge is likely to be petitioned for.

Lutheran Conference.

The northern conference of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Central Pennsyivania, was held in St. Paul's Lutheran church, Salona, November 13, 14 and 15. The officers of the conference are: President, Rev. W. M. Spangler; secretary, W. M. Rearick; treasurer, J. M. Rearick.

Immense Lump of Ore.

At one of the iron ore banks near Scotia, this county, there was recently taken out a lump of ore which weighed sixty tons. The lump had to be broken in pieces before it could be removed from the bank.

Increased the Price.

The Pennsylvania railroad has increased the price paid for cross ties to the following: 1st class ties, white and rock oak, 55 cents; 2nd class ties, white and rock oak, 30 cents; chestnut ties, 1st class size, 35 cents.

Rates Advanced.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has issued notices of a general advance of local freight rates of fifteen cents per ton, to take effect on November 15

Died in Kentucky.

Mr. James C. Benner, a native of this valley, died last Thursday at his home at Grand Rapids, Kentucky, after a long illness. Mr. Benner was aged about seventy years, and leaves a wife and two daughters to survive him. The deceased was born at Potters Mills, where he resided until he attained his majority. For several years he was employed in a store in Bellefonte, later securing employment at Curtin's works. For some years he was the proprietor of a store in Lock Haven, thence moving to Kentucky. At the time of his death he was postmaster of the town in which he died. His wife, Mrs. Aggie, was the daughter of Robert Porter, deceased. The late William Benner, deceased, of Centre Hall, was a brother.

Work of a Centre Haller.—Bethany Church in Philadelphia.

The Ledger: Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Philadelphia, has just closed its sixteenth year, which has been the most prosperous one in its history. During that period over 15,000 persons have attended the services under the ministry of the pastor, the Rev. S. G. Shannon, and nearly $3500 was raised, all current indebtedness having been paid. Last Tuesday evening the Sunday school observed its sixteenth anniversary, when an address was made by the Rev. W. M. Baum, D. D. The report of the Superintendent, W. H. Bartholomew, showed a total membership of 658; attendance, 15,702; visitors, 636, and a gain of 104 scholars during the year. The school contributed $864.69.

Sunday Evening Services.

Rev. Black will occupy the pulpit in the Reformed church, Centre Hall, next Sunday evening, Nov. 18, at 7.00 o'clock. Rev. Black is pastor of the Boalsburg Reformed charge.

Rev. Firore, of Williamsport, has accepted an invitation to preach for the Centre Hall charge of the Reformed church as follows: Tusseyville, Saturday evening, Nov. 25, at 7 p. m.; at Union church, Sunday morning, 26th, at 10 o'clock; at Spring Mills, at 2 p. m.; and Centre Hall, Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Small Game Destroyed.

During the recent forest fires hundreds of small game lost their lives in the flames. A hunter on surmounting a small knob near Osceola, which had been encircled by the fire and finally burned over found hundreds of skeletons of rabbits and pheasants which had succumbed to the fury of the flames, after being driven for safety to the circle within the fire, which gradually narrowed until the helpless creatures were suffocated and finally consumed.

Died in Penn Township.

Peter W. Zeigler, an esteemed citizen of Penn township, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Musser, at Smithtown, west of Millheim. He had been in ill health for over a year, and in the latter part of October had a stroke of paralysis, which resulted in death on Friday, Nov. 2. His age was about seventy years. He leaves two daughters to survive him.

Died at Bellefonte.

Mrs. James Haus, sister of G. R. and Shem Spigelmyer, died at the home of her brother Ralph, last evening. She was a resident of Mifflinburg, but for the last three months has made her home with her brother at Bellefonte. She had been ill for some time. Her remains will be taken to Mifflinburg for interment on Friday morning.

Rough on Sheep.

Our friend, A. B. McNitt, as we see from the Lewistown Gazette, had a raid from dogs made on his sheep, a few nights ago, killing and wounding thirty, ten of which were killed outright and others in order to keep them from suffering were killed when found. The auditors met at S. A. McClintic's and assessed the damage at $101.

Cressinger Gets a Respite.

Edward Cressinger, the convicted murderer of Daisy Smith, near Sunbury, who was to have been hanged on November 14, has been granted a respite by Governor Stone until December 5 in order to allow him to get his case before the board of pardons on November 15.

How to Keep Apples.

An exchange tells us that the proper method to keep apples in the winter is to wrap them in old newspapers so as to exclude the air. The newspaper, however, must be one on which the subscription has been paid, otherwise dampness resulting from what is "dew" may cause the fruit to spoil.

Never Recovered from the Injury.

About five years ago Mrs. Sarah Auman, living near Sober, fell and broke her hip. The injury left her an invalid, and her death occurred on Monday of last week. She was aged 73 years, 10 months and 28 days.

Revival in Progress.

Rev. Chilcote, pastor of the M. E. church, began a series of nightly meetings on Monday evening. The Rev. is doing good work, with a good attendance nightly, and seekers already having gone forward.

THE CURTIN MONUMENT.

Citizens Petition Commissioners to Appropriate $5,000.

During the past week General James A. Beaver, chairman of the Curtin monument committee, sent to every voting district in Centre county petitions for the signatures of voters, which will be presented to the grand jury, November 27, asking for an appropriation from the county funds for the erection of a soldiers' monument in Bellefonte. Reports have already been received from various parts of the county, and it is believed that not less than 5,000 citizens will join in asking for the appropriation. This, it is believed, will have the result of securing at least a $5,000 donation from the county.

With such an amount to start on, in addition to the $1,100 already pledged from other sources, there will be little doubt of the ability to raise a sufficient sum to erect a handsome monument at Bellefonte, to the memory of Centre county's deceased soldiers and sailors, with a life-size statue of Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin as the topmost figure.

Want a Post Office.

The good citizens residing on the other side of our valley in the neighborhood designated as Georges Valley, are agitating the question of a post office in their community. These people are so situated that they receive their mail at Spring Mills or Potters Mills, being distant about two and one-half miles from each point. A post office with a daily mail would be a great convenience to this section, and in the move and in correspondence with the Department, they have been encouraged. Several names have been suggested, among them that of Barger, many families of that name residing in the community, and that of Beech. Frank McClellan will likely receive the commission, and should he do so, he will open a general store near the church.

An Eccentric Man's Funeral.

The funeral Sunday afternoon of the late Furman Field, of Field's Station, Lycoming county, was unique in its simplicity. It was the eccentric request of the old man that no services be held, and that no hearse be used to convey his remains to the cemetery. The coffin was placed in an open spring wagon, and pulled across the country by the deceased's old gray horse, so old that it was almost unequal to the task. By request of the deceased the funeral procession made its way across the country by way of Quaker hill, ten or fifteen miles father than the direct route. Field was a very wealthy lumberman.

A Severe Winter Predicted.

We are to have a cold, hard, long winter. All the signs portend it, and infallible authorities prove it. They have been consulted, and the result is as follows: "The goose bone is nearly all white this year, and those who know say that the result will be that the snow will lie on the ground from early December until late in April, and that a long, cold winter, filled with blustering storms, is ahead. There are other signs that confirm this. Corn husks are unusually thick and the woodchucks and chipmunks are now fat enough to kill."

Weight of Mails.

Postmaster Boal completed the weighing of all mail sent out on railroad from the Centre Hall office, as required by the Department from Oct. 3 to Nov. 6, inclusive. The total number of pounds sent out during that period was 2,006. This does not include the mail sent across to the other side of the valley by wagon. No record was made of the number of pieces handled, which will run up into the many thousands.

Life Tenure in Office.

Commissioner Gemberling has just been elected to his fourth term as county commissioner—a record that very few others can show. Union county officials are a fortunate lot anyhow. Prothonotary Shaffer has five terms to his credit, Register Shields three, Commissioner Harbeson has been elected for the second term and there is no telling where he will stop once he gets his second wind.—Lewisburg Journal.

A Hunting Accident.

While out hunting Charles Kline, of Snook, Mifflin county, met with a serious accident. A rabbit ran into a hollow log. He laid his gun on the ground and was searching for the rabbit when he attempted to put the gun in a safer position. The weapon was discharged, tearing the flesh away from the bone of one arm as far up as the elbow.

83rd Anniversary.

The eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Hester A. Long was observed by her friends and neighbors at her home at Linden Hall, on Saturday November 11th. A number of useful and appropriate gifts expressed the esteem in which this venerable lady was held.

Getting Some Game.

Our rabbit hunters James Sandoe and Charley Arney have about twenty-five cotton tails to their credit so far in the season. The boys do not report this game as plenty as credited.

Hosiery.

o—o

Shapely and attractive is every Sock and Stocking in our great line of Hosiery. You may not think it possible for us to sell Hosiery from 15 to 35 per cent. cheaper than our competitors, yet its a fact. Read what an agent says about some of his stockings we sell: "You are foolish to sell our hose at those prices!" Foolish or not, we are satisfied with the profit.

We are offering an extra good line of "Home-made" Woolen Hose for men, women and children at 24c. to 34c.

If you are at a loss to know where to buy Home made Woolens, such as Yarns, Flannels, Blankets, Ready-to-Wear Men's Shirts, Skirt Patterns, Men's Mittens, Men's, Women's and Children's Hose, at extra low prices, just call at Swartz's Store.

Soon will come sausage making and butcher dinners. Then you will need Dried Fruits, Pepper, etc.

Our price on nice Evaporated peaches, 11c. per lb.
Extra nice Prunes, 9c. lb. 3 lb. 25c.
Raisins, (not grapes) 11c. lb.
Strictly pure ground or whole Pepper—do not wonder how we can do it but come and buy it at 15c. lb.

A Few Other Things You May Want.

50 lb. Lard Cans, 33c.
22 inch Galvanized Iron Tubs, 60c.
Cedar Tubs, 65c. to $1.10.
Best Lanterns, 43c.
Cow Chains, 14c. and 19c.
Halter Chains, 14c. and 20c.

S. M.
SWARTZ,
TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

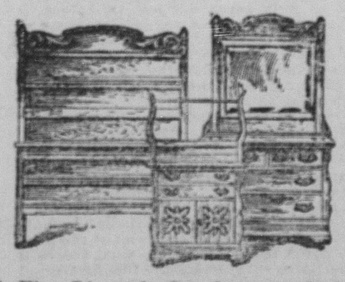
Only a few more of that big lot of

Chamber Suits.....

Left in stock.

o—o

They go at the old prices to make room for new goods.



A Fine Line of Couches marked way down. Bargains these.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Why Pay

...30, 40 or 50 dollars for a Sewing Machine when $19.50 buys as good a machine as can be put together—two guarantees, the manufacturer's and ours.

Another new lot of Dress Goods—very newest styles.

Have you seen the style in Skirts. Electric Blues, Old Rose, Cherry and Blacks, at one third less than regular prices.

Fall and Winter weight Underwear. All the sizes in Misses and Children's Ferris Waists.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

Full and Complete Line of Fall and Winter Goods.

Come and see them.

H. F. Rossman,
SPRING MILLS.

For One Week

Jumbo Jersey Sweets, peck, - 17c
Medium Jersey Sweets, peck, 15c

Special price by the bushel or barrel. Don't miss them.

12 pieces Key Soap, Laundry, 25c
A few Ladies' $1.00 Hats, that must be sold, now at - 88c
Table Oilcloth, best quality, 5-4 at 13c., 6-4 at 19c., which are wholesale prices.

Coal Screened

And delivered at yard prices. Pea, 15c, others 22c.

o—o

Spray Flour still leads.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

COME AT LAST

But too late for Fall trade.

A Car Load

—OF—

Chamber Suits and Side Boards

From The Luce Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

They were bought August 5th, before the advance in prices, and must be sold at once to make room for Holiday Goods.

Don't miss it as there are but

50 CHAMBER SUITS AND 20 SIDE BOARDS.

Store will be open until 9 o'clock, P. M., until after the Holidays.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - PA.